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BIRTH.

At Myrtle Bank, the Peak, on the 15th instant, the wife of CHANTREY INCHBALD, of a son. [2365]

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th October, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. C. Irwine, M.A., WALTER DOUGLAS, son of Walter GRAHAM, of Acton, Middlesex, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Henry HUMPHREYS, of Buckingham. [2387]

On the 3rd October, at the Consulate, Kiukiang, and afterwards at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. S. C. Partridge, ELIZA, eldest daughter of ALFRED CHURCH, Bromham, Bedford, to ALEXANDER GARROW, eldest son of the late ALEXANDER ELDER, Edinburgh.

At Shanghai, on the 8th October, 1896, at the Imperial German Consulate-General, by Dr. O. Stuebel, Consul-General, and afterwards by Pastor H. Hückmann, Theo. Lic., at the Union Church, MARTHA, second daughter of A. KIRCHNER, of Shanghai, to AD. C. SCHOMBURG, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

On board the Chinese Revenue steamer *Kaipan*, on the 14th October, 1896, Captain JAMES STEWART, aged 60 years. [2358]

On the 20th October, 1896, at the Mount Austin Hotel, Hongkong, Major GEORGE KENRICK MOORE, A.P.D., late South Wales Borderers, aged 39 years. [2401]

On Sunday, 4th October, at No. 2, Range Villas, Shanghai, ADELAIDE, the beloved wife of Oscar MÖLLER, Imperial Chinese Telegraphs, Shanghai.

At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the 8th October, 1896, ELLEN, the beloved wife of W. SMYTH, aged 35 years.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The English mail of the 18th September arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Khedive*, on the

16th October (28 days); the American mail of the 21st September arrived, per P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, on the 19th October (28 days); and the German mail of the 21st September arrived, per N. D. L. steamer *Preussen*, on the 20th October (29 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Bubonic plague has broken out at Bombay.

The ports of Hangchow, Foochow, and Shasi were opened on the 1st October.

At Kobe a Chinaman has been sentenced to a year's hard labour for smoking opium.

The twelve survivors of the ill-fated *Itlis* are passengers for home by the *Prinz Heinrich*.

Japanese Post Offices are to be opened at Soochow and Shasi on the 1st November next.

The Hongkong Volunteer Encampment, which proved a great success, was broken up on the 19th October.

Major George F. Browne, D.S.O., Northamptonshire Regiment, has been selected for appointment as Military Attaché at Peking.

Senhor Horta e Costa, the Governor of Macao, returned to his post from leave of absence on the 13th October and was accorded an enthusiastic welcome by the colonists.

Latest advices received from Manila show that the rebels have been gathering strength and that the suppression of the movement will probably prove more difficult than had been anticipated.

Japanese Legations, it is said, are to be established in Hawaii, Mexico, and Brazil with Resident Ministers, and Consulates will be established at Antwerp, Chicago, Sydney, and Newchwang.

The *Rangoon Gazette* of the 26th September says:—Nothing definite has been so far heard from Peking regarding the demarcation of the Burmo-Chinese frontier, and it seems possible the work may be indefinitely postponed.

According to a Tokyo press despatch of the 3rd October, the ratified treaty of commerce with China was forwarded on the 30th ult. to Baron Hayashi in Peking. After the exchange of ratifications Baron Hayashi will return home.

The appointment of the Hon. C. P. Chater and Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving to be unofficial members of the Executive Council of Hongkong is notified in the *London Gazette* of the 18th September; also the appointment of the Hon. Wai A Yuk to be an unofficial member of the Legislative Council.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—With Mr. W. M. Dowdall as expert adviser, the arbitrators, Messrs. G. Jamieson and L. Roher, have assessed the foreshore at Chefoo confiscated from Messrs. Fergusson & Co. at Tls. 30,000. We understand that Mr. Dowdall's evidence was to the effect that the amount claimed by Messrs. Fergusson & Co. for their 13 *mow*, Tls. 4,000 per *mow*, was a fair price.

It is reported, says our Nagasaki contemporary, that some very startling disclosures will be the result of the enquiries which a special commissioner has been making with a view to finding out the cause of the slow progress made by the Siberian Railway.

A Tokyo press despatch of the 6th October says:—It is reported that, as a result of the reinvestigation of the Budget, the subsidy for steamship services to Formosa has been struck out, so that the service will be continued by the steamers chartered by the Army Department.

It is reported that a Japanese shipping syndicate has recently given out orders for steamers to the following builders:—Messrs. A. M'Millan & Sons, Dumbarton, for two steamers of about 3,500 tons each; Messrs. J. L. Thompson & Sons, Sunderland, for two steamers of about 3,500 tons each; and Messrs. Wigham Richardson & Co., Newcastle, for two steamers of about 3,500 tons each.—*Japan Gazette*.

In connection with the new Regulations for the Custom and Harbour fees at Saigon the following extract from a letter from H.B.M.'s Consul at Saigon has been published at Singapore:—"Severe fines for trivial errors. The case of the *Borneo* was an especially hard one, the ship having been fined \$400 for the presence of a dozen pieces of cloth undeclared. Everything on board—cargo, stores, private goods not in actual use—must be declared in separate lists."

By a decree of the 11th October telegraphed to the *Hupao*, we learn of the death of Fu K'un, an Imperial Clansman and retired ex-Grand Secretary. The deceased was well known to the Foreign Ministers at Peking, having been for many years an active member of the Tsungli Yamén. In this decree the Emperor commands Prince Po Lun, with an escort of ten of the personal bodyguards of his Majesty, to go to the coffin of the deceased Grand Secretary and there sacrifice before it on behalf of the Emperor.—*N. C. Daily News*.

It does not appear to have been generally recognised in the East that Baron von Zedwitz, who lost his life by a yatching accident on 17th August during the Royal Albert Yacht Club's Regatta at Southsea, was the same Baron von Zedwitz that served for several years in Tokyo as Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires of the German Legation. Such is the sad fact, however, and by all that had the pleasure of knowing him in Japan, a clever diplomat, a sympathetic personality, and a brilliant musician, his untimely and shocking death will be profoundly regretted.—*Japan Mail*.

In the Supreme Court at Shanghai on the 16th October three cases were heard in which shareholders in the Bank of China, Japan, and the Straits, in liquidation, were sued for amounts due by them for calls in the winding up. Judgment had in each case been recovered in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice in England, and the present suits were brought to recover the amount due on the judgments. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs in each case. The names of the defendants and the amounts sued for were as follows:—T. A. MacDonnell £409 9s. 4d., C. H. Purcell £1,308 17s. 1d., and C. S. Taylor £1,481 4s. 2d.

A MISSIONARY SCANDAL.

A scandal in connection with mission work is at present being ventilated at Shanghai. In the July number of the *United Presbyterian Missionary Record* (published in Scotland) appeared a letter from the Rev. JOHN ROSS, of Moukden, headed "Manchuria—Persecution by Roman Catholics," in which grave and almost incredible charges are brought against the Roman Catholic Bishop, Monseigneur GUILLON. It is said that a man who had formerly belonged to Dr. Ross's mission went over to the Roman Catholics in order to secure protection in the courts in connection with some proceedings he expected to be taken against him; that, "disgusted with the utterly unprincipled character of the Roman Catholics," he soon left them and after a long probation was taken back by the Presbyterians; and that, after an unsuccessful attempt had been made to get him into trouble in court, he was one day seized by a band of over twenty, led by two native priests and two Roman Catholic deacons, who, after beating him savagely with a bamboo, bound him with ropes, placed a noose round his neck, threw him on his back, and dragged him to the Roman Catholic Church. He is said to have saved himself from choking by holding the rope on his neck by his hand, but as it is also stated that he became apparently insensible it is difficult to believe that if he were being dragged by the neck as alleged he could have held the rope with sufficient strength to prevent strangulation. However, to proceed with the narrative. After being dragged to the south gate, and when he was apparently insensible, "a cart was hired, and he was taken to the Roman Catholic Church. The Bishop received him, ordered him to be suspended by his queue, and struck him several blows on the mouth. The bishop has a stone pillar in his compound for this purpose. The man who has offended any Roman Catholic, or is worthy of being 'squeezed,' is taken to this stone pillar. His long queue, growing from the back of his head, is tied firmly in a hole in the upper part of the stone pillar, the man meantime standing on some bricks. His arms are also bound behind him, and the rope fastened round the stone pillar. When the fastening is complete the bricks are removed from under the feet, and the man is suspended, hanging by the hair of the back of his head. At times the skin of the head is torn away. PUNG was then suspended about 9 a.m., and kept in torture there till about 5 p.m. He became unconscious at one time, and was taken down. He revived, and was again suspended. The Bishop, after striking and interrogating him, went in to prayers. After the chanting he came again with another Frenchman, a priest, to continue the torture of the man. And why? To compel him to join the Roman Catholic Church. In the evening he was taken down, taken into a room, allowed to sit on a kang, his arms bound behind his back by a rope, which was fixed to the top of a window." Dr. Ross, on learning of the case, applied to the Chinese authorities and after some trouble, owing to the resistance of the Bishop, obtained the release of the sufferer.

This extraordinary tale was reproduced the other day by one of our Shanghai contemporaries when Dr. Ross was in Shanghai attending a religious conference, and he was invited "to come forward with the whole evidence of the truth of this terrible indictment at any

cost, or make a manly retraction." Dr. Ross's reply to this invitation took the form of a brief letter to another paper, as follows:—"I understand that a good deal of interest has been excited over the photographer who was suspended to a stone pillar by his queue in the Roman Catholic Bishop's compound in Moukden. A not unnatural curiosity would like to have fuller details of the case. But as it, with the whole matter of Roman Catholic persecution of our converts in Manchuria, is referred to Peking, this curiosity must remain meantime unsatisfied. Were I to give incidents related to me of the outrageous conduct of Roman Catholics supported by their ecclesiastical superiors a whole copy of the *N. C. Herald* would fail to contain them all. It seems to me now that attention has been directed to this fertile source of anti-foreign feeling throughout China, those who have well authenticated cases in different parts of the Empire should publish them so that general public indignation might effect the cure of the evil." It seems rather inconsistent of Dr. Ross to ask other missionaries to publish their cases, while he excuses himself from going into the particulars of his own case when his original details are challenged. The fact of the matter having been referred to Peking does not seem a sufficient excuse. Meantime a letter has been addressed to some of the Shanghai papers by a Roman Catholic missionary, who says:—"For the information of the public, we are glad to say that, being anxious to have the Moukden case cleared and examined, we obtained that Monsieur le Comte DU CHAYLARD, Consul-General for France at Tientsin, should go to Newchwang and Moukden, where he remained from the 4th to the 18th of September. He carefully investigated into the whole affair, and his conclusion was that he asked and obtained at once the release of some Catholic converts incarcerated on the direct request of a certain Consul having charge there of French interests, and on the indirect demand of Rev. JOHN ROSS or of his fellow-workers. The charges have been found and proved false. In answer to the question of the Comte DU CHAYLARD about such irregular proceedings, the Newchwang Taotai and the Governor-General of Moukden both equally answered: 'These Christians have been incarcerated on the request of —, Consul at Newchwang.' We must in justice say that the above mentioned foreign Consul made a personal apology to Mgr. GUILLON, regretting that he had been sadly misled." The foreign Consul referred to is the English Consul, and if it be true that he has apologised to Monseigneur GUILLON and stated that he has been sadly misled, it would seem that he must have satisfied himself that Dr. Ross's statements were unfounded.

Taking the case as it stands the impression created is not favourable to Dr. Ross. The tone of his letter to the *North China Herald* is not calculated to inspire confidence in him as an impartial witness, and it is curious, if there really was anything in the case, that he did not in the first instance publish the particulars in China, where the publication would have been calculated to answer some useful purpose, instead of sending the tale for publication in a home religious journal of limited circulation and that only amongst a particular class. Home readers can swallow a good deal, but even they we think will have some little difficulty in negotiating the

Bishop's "stone pillar." Assuming torture to be practised as described it would seem that an ordinary wooden beam would better answer the purpose. Mr. PUNG is alleged when strung up to have said to his tormentors, "You want my blood, as His enemies wanted that of the Saviour," which in itself sounds improbable as coming from a Chinaman, especially one who had already twice, if not thrice, changed his religion. The explanation of the whole thing would seem to be that Dr. Ross has accepted a cook and bull story and rashly published it, vouching for its truth with his own name, without sufficiently investigating it. For the present he elects to withhold his explanation, but as it is said that in default of an apology, an action for libel is to be brought against him, it is probable more will be heard of the matter. It is to be hoped, however, that an arrangement may be effected without the scandal of a public trial. The methods of the Roman Catholic missionaries are, we believe, often open to objection, but the present case is not a question of discretion but of direct allegation of acts repugnant to humanity brought against a high dignitary of the Church. Very strong evidence would be required to make the public believe that any such acts were committed.

ABOLITION OF EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN JAPAN.

The majority of foreign residents in Japan still regard with some trepidation the prospect of being brought under the jurisdiction of the native courts. This feeling finds expression from time to time in some of the English papers, but is, of course, ridiculed by the *Japan Mail*. In a recent issue that paper, referring to an article which had appeared in the *Kobe Herald*, says:—"Assume that there are two thousand British subjects residing in Japan, temporarily or permanently. How many of them will ever see the inside of a criminal court? What on earth does criminal law or criminal procedure matter to the vast majority of us? Police tribunals, gaols, and forced labour have no place in the life of a respectable individual, except in so far as they contribute to the preservation of the good order essential to his comfort and to the undisturbed prosecution of his daily avocations." This is an argument that will hardly commend itself to a liberty loving people like the British. There may be many sound arguments why extraterritoriality in Japan should be abolished, as indeed there are, some of which are suggested by the *Mail* in the article to which we refer, but the particular argument which we have quoted in our contemporary's own words cannot be included amongst them. Consider to what it leads. Foreigners in China are no more likely to find themselves in the Police Courts than foreigners in Japan, and therefore, if we are to accept the *Japan Mail's* argument, extraterritoriality might safely be abolished in China. But we know that the course which is about to be adopted in Japan could not be adopted in China, not because there is any essential difference between the characters of the foreign communities in the two countries, but because of the inferiority of the administration of justice in China. Our contemporary also argues from false premises when he assumes that respectable people need have no fear of the Police Court, even though the trials are conducted without regard to justice. There are such things

as trumped up charges. Also there are a host of petty offences, such as breaches of municipal regulations, which cannot be classed as crimes in the proper sense of the word, but which may involve the offender in an infinity of trouble if the magistrates do not exercise justice and discretion in the performance of their duties. In fact the administration of justice is a matter of moment to the whole body politic and to each individual member, and the anxiety felt by the foreign community in Japan with reference to their approaching subjection to the Japanese courts is not unnatural. It is idle to tell them that if they are respectable they will not be affected and that therefore they need not trouble themselves. The matter is one of the greatest importance to them, and the only question is whether the Japanese courts will prove themselves reliable and upright tribunals. Here we find ourselves in agreement with our contemporary. "Dwelling around us," he says, "are millions of Japanese, happy in their home lives, totally undisturbed by police interference, and enjoying just as much inviolability of domicile and security of property as any European enjoys in his own country." That affords very good ground for believing that Europeans will not be unduly interfered with. Also, Englishmen, with the loss of Consular jurisdiction, will not "pass from beneath the shadow of the flag that has everywhere and in all times been omnipotent for the protection of the humblest British subject?" Nevertheless, if the Japanese executive officers and tyrannical, inefficient, and corrupt, life for the British subject in Japan would become much less agreeable than it has hitherto been.

Our contemporary protects itself, as regards its argument of indifference, by saying:—"It will not be supposed, of course, that in pointing out the absence of any appreciable connection between criminal procedure and the lives of ordinary respectable folks we under-rate the importance of good penal laws and their efficient administration. Were we not persuaded that Japanese criminal codes and Japanese criminal courts have long ceased to offer just ground for complaint, we should certainly oppose the abolition of Consular jurisdiction." While thus parrying the anticipated reply, however, our contemporary again repeats his error in the next sentence, in which he says:—"But when there is question of the 'foreign residents' submission to those codes and courts, it is well to remember that the matter concerns only an insignificant fraction of the community." We say it concerns the whole community, because every individual, however respectable, and whatever his position, has to share in the risk incurred. Probably every reader will be able to recall cases that have come within his own knowledge of persons of the highest respectability who have been called upon to answer unfounded or frivolous charges preferred against them in a court of justice and who, if the courts before which they were tried had been corrupt or incompetent, might have been subjected to serious injury to their character and career. Such cases are not very numerous, but they occur often enough to make any one reluctant to place himself under the jurisdiction of courts in which he has not full confidence. Also, the lower the standard of the courts and the greater will be the number of unfounded charges brought for motives of revenge or extortion, as we know is the case in China. So far as Japan is concerned, the matter is

settled, and foreigners who choose to reside in the country will, a short time hence, have to submit to the national jurisdiction. We believe the decision arrived at is on the whole a wise one, but no good will be effected by treating with levity the fears of those who entertain a contrary opinion. Some might even think that a little justification for those fears is to be found in a case reported in the Japan papers just received. A Chinaman at Kobe was sentenced to a year's hard labour for smoking opium. A European is not likely to find himself charged with precisely the same offence, perhaps, but if "state-made crime" of one description is to be punished with such extraordinary severity who can say that other descriptions of state-made crime may not be invented that will carry with them equally severe punishments and that may affect Europeans very closely? Japan has a perfect right to prohibit opium in her dominions, just the same right, in fact, that the prohibition States of America have to prohibit alcoholic liquor, but a year's hard labour for smoking a pipe of opium or drinking a glass of sherry strikes us as an outrage on justice, and therefore, in the case of Japan, not calculated to reassure the foreigners who are soon to come under the jurisdiction of the Japanese courts.

MR. PARKER ON THE CHINESE FISCAL SYSTEM.

We would draw attention to the interesting and instructive letter by Mr. E. H. PARKER published in the *Times* of the 12th September. The total revenue of China, as accounted for at Peking, Mr. PARKER estimates at Tls. 72,000,000, not counting grain, of which lekin represents Tls. 15,000,000. But this by no means covers the amount actually collected, the squeezes made by the officials in charge amounting to much more than the sum officially accounted for. And corruption appears to be even more rampant in the collection of the Native Customs than in that of lekin. As an instance, it will be seen that the average collection of the Canton Native Customs for the past ten years is given by Mr. PARKER at Tls. 200,000 per annum, but the Hoppo is usually considered to take five million dollars per annum. That his receipts must be very large is shown by the fact that when the Viceroy LIU KUN-YI acted for him for three months in 1878 the Hoppo's clerks forced on LIU Tls. 150,000 as his "share." Likin and the Native Customs collectorate are therefore in much the same condition as regards the prevalence of squeezing and the remarks made by Mr. PARKER with reference to the one apply equally to both. As Mr. PARKER says, "The evil does not lie so much in the extortion, though that is bad enough, but rather in the uncertainty, irregularity, intolerable delay, petty tyranny, and discouragement. . . . It is caprice and delay which strangles trade; in China, where distances are so great and the peasant is so poor and so easily discouraged, the new sense of delight and freedom would be immeasurable in its results if absolutely free circulation of both exports and imports were allowed throughout the Empire." Not only would trade be encouraged, but a greatly increased revenue would be raised for public purposes. Foreign Governments, in accordance with the views of merchants in China, would be very willing to assent to increased import duties provided one payment freed the goods from all further taxation. Only one obstacle stands in the way and that is the corruption of the officials. To surrender the opportunities for squeezing that they now possess would

be to surrender the means by which their enormous fortunes are made. LI HUNG-CHANG is reported to have said that China would not surrender lekin for a mere increase in the import duty. No wonder, because a mere increase in the import duty, though it would largely increase the imperial and, under a just apportionment, the provincial revenues, would not be subject to the fingering of the official parasites that are draining the life blood of the empire, and in the front rank of whom stand LI and his following. The state of things which prevails is well illustrated by the following extract from Mr. PARKER's letter:—"About fifteen years ago LI HAN-CHANG, brother of LI HUNG-CHANG, was officially charged with receiving a squeeze of 750 taels a day in connection with a local wood and bamboo tax whilst Viceroy at Hankow. The Viceroy Tso TSUNG-TANG (an honest man) was ordered to report, and convicted him of having an unexplained sum of 18,000 taels in a 'special chest,' which LI was ordered to disgorge. Tso reported:—'The corruption in this matter is no worse than exists in most provinces, and my inquiries into the alleged vast wealth of the brothers LI do not prove much to me.' At about the same period the Board itself was proved to have peculated 150,000 taels in connection with the Yunnan accounts and had to pay up this sum." LI HAN-CHANG, instead of being dismissed for his peculations, was allowed to continue in official life until his retirement quite recently and to earn for himself as Viceroy at Canton the nickname of "the bottomless purse." Peculation is not regarded as a crime in China unless it is officially discovered and reported, and even then it is regarded as a venial offence that need not stand in the way of an official's advancement, provided he has sufficient influence. The prevailing corruption permeates all ranks, from those nearest the Emperor down to the lowest underling in the most insignificant yamen, with only here and there an individual exception. It will be seen therefore how great is the opposition that must be overcome before any reform in the fiscal policy of the Empire can be carried into effect. It is, however, only on the condition of a complete and radical reform in the collection and administration of the Native Customs and lekin that any increase in the Foreign Customs tariff can be agreed to.

MACAO AND TIMOR.

It is impossible not to sympathise with the grievances of the Macanese, in having the dead weight of Timor financially dragging them down. Timor has always been a sort of Old Man of the Sea to Macao. The former colony has never, we believe, really paid its way, and as it is administratively attached to Macao, its chronic impecuniosity has been a perennial affliction to our little neighbour. Of late the burden has been more intolerable than ever. The misgoverned dependency has been in a state of rebellion, and funds have been needed to pay for the arms and forces required to suppress disorder. The Macao Treasury has had to bear the brunt of it. A new wharf is needed in Timor, and, as the colonists there have not the wherewithal to pay for it, a substantial iron structure is decided on, to cost sixty thousand dollars. The bill, of course, is passed on to Macao to settle. And so on with other things. The revenue of Macao was last year \$663,178.75 and the expenditure \$519,477.23 showing a balance at credit of \$143,701.52, while Timor had a deficit of \$107,428.10. This has to be made good out of Macao's surplus. Unfortunately for the Holy City

the surplus is needed for her own wants. The Praya wall, in part destroyed by the typhoon of July 29th last, still awaits repair, and the much needed dredging and harbour works are yet *in nubibus*. It is true that, after a long delay, the Lisbon Government were brought to approve a small outlay on this latter vitally important work, and they have at last grudgingly sanctioned an outlay of \$23,400 for the commencement of the harbour improvement enterprise, and \$15,625 for the loan and interest during the year. Nor is Timor the sole drain on the resources of Macao. Never a man-of-war or transport comes out here but it is docked and repaired at the expense of the unfortunate colony. The ships seem to be sent here to get repaired, and so soon as they have got their hulls and machinery in thorough working order, they are ordered back to Portugal to be replaced by others similarly in need of overhaul, all to be done at the cost of poor Macao.

The Lisbon Government really ought to show more consideration for their ancient and now historic possession in China. Its harbour has silted up to such an extent that no vessels except river steamers of light draught and native craft can reach the anchorage. If the traffic with the West Coast, all that is actually left of Macao's ancient trade, is to be continued, the harbour must be properly dredged. A good many steamers used to call at Macao, but they now have to lie so far outside the harbour that none care to go there. We do not pretend that under the most favourable improvements Macao can win back much of the trade she has lost, but something might be done by making the harbour accessible, and it is to be hoped that Governor HORTA E COSTA, who is himself an engineer, will be able to induce the Lisbon authorities to allow him to spend some of the colony's own revenue on the improvement of the port. Macao is much too straitened at present to be regarded as a revenue yielding possession, and if Portugal cannot give her the substantial aid that she needs she might at least permit her own revenues to be spent upon the development of the colony. Her present bugbear Timor might be converted into a valuable colony if planting operations there could be encouraged and promoted. Dutch Timor is self-supporting, and Dilly possesses, we believe, an equally favourable soil and climate for the raising of tropical produce, such as sugar, hemp, rice, tea, and coffee. We know that as a matter of fact coffee of a most excellent flavour and quality is raised in Timor Dilly, but only in very limited quantities. As the demand for good coffee is always brisk, why should not this product be largely grown in Timor and exported? No doubt capital is badly wanted in the colony, and probably this is one of the reasons for the bankrupt condition of Timor. If this be the case, and private enterprise in Portugal is unable to develop the colony, then the Lisbon Government would act prudently in selling Mozambique to Natal or Cape Colony, either of which, assisted by the Home Government, would be only too glad to acquire possession of that territory. At present the Portuguese colonial possessions in the Far East are stagnant, if not steadily decaying, and lately they have had to grapple with rebellion both in Portuguese India and in Timor. It would be much wiser to consolidate these possessions and endeavour to improve those susceptible of improvement than to cling desperately to all, unable to help yet afraid to part with any. If Mozambique passed into British hands the Portuguese residing there would of course be

provided for by the new owners, and the purchase money could be applied by Portugal to the purpose of strengthening and augmenting the productive capacity of her remaining dependencies, the condition of the inhabitants of which would be greatly ameliorated. Among others, the colony of Macao, immortalised by CAMOENS, and intimately associated with the history of foreign intercourse with China, would share in the impulse given to their trade. Portugal might then find herself in a position to replace the present picturesque but wholly useless forts at Macao by some batteries of effective guns, and the small solitary gunboat by two or three serviceable cruisers or sloops-of-war. In her present condition, Macao flies the Lusitanian flag by the mere sufferance of Peking. The Canton gunboat squadron with a few thousand "braves" could at any moment recover the colony for the Son of Heaven. If it is worth retaining surely it is worth making defensible, at least against the justly derided naval power of China.

THE CONDUCT OF THE JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

Our Anping correspondent, whose letter appeared in yesterday's issue, is indignant at the contradictions which have been given to the tales of Japanese atrocities in Mid-Formosa. It is not unnatural that those who were on or near the spot at the time, and who gathered their information while the events were transpiring, should regard with some contempt the hearsay evidence of those who arrived months afterwards, when the atrocities had ceased or been greatly reduced. That there has been grave mismanagement by the Japanese officials concerned must be taken as proved to the hilt by the fact that the Japanese Government has had to visit some of these officials with its severe displeasure. Some of the Japanese papers also freely admit and comment on the lamentable occurrences. Under these circumstances the utmost the apologists for the perpetrators of the cruelties can hope to do is to extenuate, not to excuse, the misdeeds complained of. A point is made of the use of the word "atrocities," which, it must be confessed, is somewhat vague in its meaning; it is usually associated with the outraging of women, the wanton murder of helpless victims, and the infliction of nameless and unnatural cruelties; but it may also be given a more extended meaning and be held to cover unnecessary cruelty of any description. The apologists of the officials maintain, as we understand, that of the outraging of women there was none, or no more than usually attends the march of a body of soldiery through a conquered country. As to murder, there is of course room for dispute in each case as to whether the person who lost his life was killed while resisting lawful authority. Without attempting to discriminate between the two sides on these points we pass on to a matter which admits of no dispute except on a question of number. Villages were burnt and their inhabitants, rendered homeless, had to seek refuge in the hills. The number of villages thus dealt with has been stated as over seventy, which is one of the statements that have been characterised as exaggerations, the exact number, it is said, being only thirty-four. But whether the number was large or small, was the burning justifiable in any case? We contend not. The destruction of towns or villages is a common mode of inflicting punishment on a tribe or nation in the way of reprisal

for wrong committed and for which the tribe or nation is held responsible, but it is a barbarous measure for the settled rulers of a country to resort to for the punishment of their own subjects. When the South Sea islanders murder a white man, a ship-of-war may be sent to bombard the town or village of the murderers; but if annexation were decided on the burning would not constitute part of the programme. As the time of the Kucheng massacre it was urged that a British force should be sent to inflict reprisals in the way of bombardment or burning, and the course suggested had a good deal to commend it; but if the occurrence had taken place in British territory, say at one of the villages on the island of Hongkong, it would hardly have been contended that burning the whole village and destroying the property of the innocent as well as of the guilty was an appropriate form of punishment. The English in Burmah and the French in Tonkin have had precisely the same difficulties to contend with that the Japanese now find themselves confronted with in Formosa, but the burning of towns and villages has not been resorted to, so far as we are aware. The operation is in the nature of a reprisal, not a punishment to be inflicted in a country that has been formally annexed, for where a system of law prevails, even though only nominally, the punishment of the innocent with the guilty cannot be justified. When the Spanish forces in the Philippines reconquer the province of Cavite, now held by the rebels, it is not to be anticipated that they will burn the villages and towns, for that would no doubt mean destroying the property of many persons who have had no sympathy with the rebels and who, if they have accepted their rule for the time being, have done so only because they had no means of escaping it. It is true that in the United States when an Indian tribe goes on the warpath punishment is inflicted on the tribe, and sometimes by the burning of its villages, but that is because the tribes are recognised as independent within certain limits; the tribe, not the individual, is the entity recognised by the Government, and when things go wrong it is the tribe that has to bear the punishment. The Japanese do not profess to govern Formosa on the tribal system and the burning of villages which must have contained innocent individuals entitled to the protection of Japanese law must therefore be considered wholly unjustifiable.

PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON INDUSTRY AT SHANGHAI.

Mr. HALL, the British Consul at Yokohama, in his report for 1895 remarks that the event of the year which is likely to have most influence on the future of trade was the insertion of what are known as the commercial clauses in the treaty of peace concluded with China at Shimonoseki. He briefly enumerates the privileges secured by clause VI. of that treaty, reminds us that these privileges, by virtue of the most favoured nation clause in the several treaties, are won for all the other foreign Powers as well as for Japan, and goes on to say:—"The British and other foreign merchants in China were not slow to avail themselves of the newly acquired right of manufacturing. Within four months from the publication of the treaty four companies for working cotton mills were started in Shanghai, and two for the same purpose by Japanese capitalists of Osaka. Another curious result of this clause in the treaty

of Shimonoseki was the sudden silencing of the Eastern Bimetallic League. The members thereof are giving up the uphill struggle they had so strenuously engaged in, and are not now so anxious to get the difference removed. The extent of this new cotton manufacturing industry in China will not be very great at first, but it will grow, and Manchester, severely as it has suffered hitherto, will have a harder fight than ever to make its factories pay. The Japanese companies mentioned by Mr. HALL have abandoned, for the time being at all events, their intention of establishing cotton mills at Shanghai, but the foreign companies have their works well advanced and will soon commence running. Mr. HALL, it will be observed, couples the promotion of the cotton industry at Shanghai with the silver question, which has undoubtedly had a good deal to do with its inception. It is not on cheap silver alone, however, that the cotton industry of the Far East must depend for its permanent success. Values have a natural tendency, like water, to find their natural level all over the world, and this process becomes more rapid in proportion to the growth of international trade and the improvement of communications; where a great difference exists it will in process of time be adjusted by a rise in prices and wages on one side, or by a fall on the other, or by a combination of the two. Any advantage that a particular industry in a particular place may derive from the rate of exchange must therefore be regarded as fortuitous and temporary; it is an advantage to be made the fullest use of while it lasts, but which cannot be counted upon as likely to continue. The cotton industry in the Far East, however, has elements of success to depend upon apart from the temporary advantage of cheap silver. With an abundant supply of labour and the raw material produced in large quantity in the immediate neighbourhood of the consuming markets there is no reason why the cotton industry at Shanghai should not prove a brilliant success, even though the price of labour should rise in proportion as the price of silver has fallen. The crucial point is the attitude that will be assumed towards the new industry by the Chinese Government. In Japan the question of governmental interference does not arise, but in China the circumstances are different and every possible endeavour will be made by the mandarins to impose squeezes directly and indirectly and to favour the native owned mills at the expense of those under foreign control. That it will be possible to resist these endeavours sufficiently to prevent the industry being completely strangled we entertain no doubt, but having to contend with the dishonest wiles of Chinese officialdom will always constitute an element of difficulty in the operation of the mills. Perhaps after all the promoters may see reason to regret that they did not establish their enterprise in this colony, under the protection of the British flag, notwithstanding the superior natural advantages claimed for Shanghai.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE IN SIAM.

In the *Times* received by the last mail we find an interesting article by a special correspondent on the railway from Bangkok to Khorat, but unfortunately things have altered since it was written and it is not now up to date. The article is dated in March last and has apparently been held over for publication in the slack season. The writer anticipated that the line would be ready

for traffic by December, 1897, but since March last disputes have arisen between the contractor, Mr. R. MURRAY CAMPBELL, and the Siamese Government, which are to be settled by arbitration. In the meantime work is suspended and the chance of the project being carried out in its entirety is remote. Khorat is outside the guaranteed portion of Siam and within the sphere of French influence. From a political point of view it might be considered an advantage for Siam to connect the town with Bangkok by rail and so consolidate it with the central portion of the kingdom. As a commercial undertaking, however, a very gloomy view of the success of the line is taken by the *Times* correspondent; he says, in fact, that no hopes are held that it will pay, "but hopes are entertained that, in the awakening of Siam, that fatal unsteadiness of purpose which has characterised her actions in the past may give way under better guidance to some continuity of action, and the railway, having been begun, may be finished." Unfortunately the project seems destined to prove another illustration of that very unsteadiness of purpose which it was hoped it would assist in counteracting. The length of the line is 163 miles and rails are laid for 81 miles, but trains have not yet commenced to run. For the first seventy miles the line has to compete against an excellent waterway. The correspondent's summing up is that "It would have been better to have begun the railway at Ayuthia; it would have been still better, perhaps, never to have begun it at all; but, now that it has advanced so far, its discontinuance would be a misfortune."

At present another railway is projected running in quite a different direction, namely, from Bangkok to Petchaburi, an important town between eighty and ninety miles to the south-west of the capital, near the eastern shore of the Gulf of Siam. A concession for this line was granted by the King a few weeks ago to Prince NARADHIP, with Mr. WESTENHOLZ as a co-concessionaire, and the survey was commenced, but according to recent Bangkok papers there was a rumour, unconfirmed however, that a hitch had arisen in the matter, and that the royal sanction was to be cancelled, the idea being to carry the line through as a Government undertaking. However this may be, it would seem that the projected line would run through a very different class of country from that traversed by the Khorat line and that there would be no doubt of its proving a great commercial success if intelligently administered. The district is described by the *Bangkok Times* as "rich in all kinds of agricultural produce and capable of almost infinite development. Within a short distance is also immense mineral wealth which for lack of communications is practically untapped. Once the line is constructed there is ready provided, irrespective of the increased trade which communications invariably develop, a large volume of both passenger and goods traffic. Compared with the already successful Paknam railway the prospects are that it will prove much more remunerative. It passes through exactly the same kind of country, and has the advantage of leading to a hilly district eminently suitable for the sanatorium so much needed by residents in the capital." Petchaburi itself is a town of ten thousand inhabitants and an important centre of trade. On its route the line would touch other trade centres, namely, Nakon Chasse, Prapatoom, Pootaram, and Ratburi. The estimated cost is £200,000 only, and if the capital can be kept within such small dimensions as that a

very moderate amount of traffic ought to yield a fair return on the investment. There is already a very successful line of railway in Siam, namely, the short line from Bangkok to Paknam, which ought to encourage the Siamese to further enterprise in the improvement of communications. But the Paknam line is under foreign control and management, which is one of the elements of its success, and Siam would be well advised to place any future lines that may be built also under foreign management, for if an attempt be made to work them without efficient foreign assistance it is to be feared the results will be disappointing. The *Times* correspondent remarks that "everything lacks permanence in this country," in support of which opinion he refers to the condition of the telegraphs. "Under the fatal disorganisation which has prevailed in the telegraph department ever since the Siamese dismissed their foreign employes and endeavoured to manage it for themselves there is no telegraph line in the whole country which is in proper working order." It would be unfortunate if the same experience were repeated in connection with the projected railways.

SUPREME COURT.

17th October.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE.)

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED, v. CHEUNG YAU TO AND OTHERS.

In this action the plaintiffs sought to recover \$100,000, a debt claimed to be due on a bond.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., and Hon. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes, and Master) appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. W. V. Drummond and Dr. Ho Kai (instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys) appeared for the defendants.

The case was opened by Mr. Francis last Friday week, since when evidence has been heard on each side.

Mr. Drummond on Saturday addressed his Lordship and submitted that the defendant's case stood on a very much better footing than that of the plaintiffs. Before proceeding with the defence in detail counsel commented upon the way the plaintiffs' case had been put before his Lordship. Mr. Francis had pinned the witnesses down to a yes or no answer, not allowing them to give explanations. In the old days the manner in which a case was conducted was artificial and technical in the highest degree, but nowadays interpolation of observations and reflections on witnesses were not common. It had been apparent throughout that one of the main objects of the plaintiffs had been to prevent everything, by raising technical objections, from being placed on his Lordship's notes, and to prevent his Lordship being fully informed of all the important facts of the case and the many bearings on the legal connection of the case. No effort had been spared to place the Chinese witnesses in the worst possible light, and Mr. Francis had also made the observation that of the whole Chinese race not one was to be trusted even on oath. In addition there had been constant interruptions and suggestions and assertions that one witness had concocted his evidence and was making it up apparently from day to day and was ready to deny at one moment what he had said at the previous moment, and there was an endeavour to prejudice his Lordship's mind against him by insinuations, assertions, and suggestions, every one of which was unfounded. This was an unheard of advocacy. On the other hand the defendant's case had been placed before his Lordship in a plain, direct, simple, and fair way. The defence was that the agreement entered into between the Bank, Kam Sing

Tai, and Cheung King Sing had the effect of discharging the surety by depriving Cheung Kai of a remedy to which he was entitled previously to the agreement; that time was given to the comprador; and that the comprador was discharged from liability by a substituted security. Counsel then cited cases in support of his arguments.

Mr. Francis replied at great length and contended that the plaintiffs had established their case. The point was in what sum was the comprador indebted to the Bank.

Judgment was reserved.

19th October.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR DR. CARRINGTON
(CHIEF JUSTICE.)

THE CAUSEWAY BAY MURDER.

On the application of the Hon. H. E. Pollock (Acting Attorney-General) his Lordship fixed Friday for the trial of the men charged with the murder of two mafoos at Causeway Bay.

DISCHARGED.

Leung Put, coxswain of the steam launch *Tweed*, was charged with the manslaughter of Tso Cho I, a sampan woman. The Acting Attorney-General prosecuted and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Hastings, of Mr. Deacon's Office), defended.

The following jury tried the case:—Messrs. A. A. dos Remedios, J. Rankin, E. J. Hagan, W. G. Humphreys, G. L. Tomlin, A. Anderson, and G. L. Remedios.

The Acting Attorney-General said that on the evening of the 4th inst., about seven o'clock, the deceased and her two sisters were rowing in a sampan from Causeway Bay in the direction of Hungghom. The accused was coxswain of the *Tweed*, which was sighted by the women. At that time it appeared to be at a sufficient distance from the shore to go outside the sampan, which could then pass under the stern of the *Tweed*. Soon afterwards, however, it seemed to the women that the launch suddenly turned in the direction of the China Sugar Refinery and then the launch struck the sampan on the starboard side. The boat capsized, the result being that the deceased was drowned. The question the jury had to decide was whether the prisoner had been guilty of such negligence as to cause the death of the woman. The prosecution contended that he ought to have stopped the engines of the launch sooner than he did, and that if he had starboarded his helm instead of porting it he would have gone clear of the sampan.

Before evidence was given Mr. Francis said he was entitled, judging by what had been done in England, to ask his Lordship's opinion at the moment as to whether, on the opening statement of the learned Attorney-General, any case could be established for the Crown—any case that could be left to the jury, assuming that the counsel proved completely the different allegations he had made with reference to the prisoner. The Acting Attorney-General had charged the prisoner with negligence. He was not charged with any positive act of misconduct, but neglect or omission of some duty. He (counsel) thought his Lordship would find in two cases reported in Carrington and Payne that at least culpable negligence must be charged. In the first place the prisoner was alleged not to have stopped the engines soon enough. What was that but an error of judgment?

His Lordship here interrupted Mr. Francis and said that without expressing any opinion on the strength of the case for the Crown he thought the jury should hear the case.

Evidence was then given and at the conclusion Mr. Francis submitted there was no case to go to the jury.

His Lordship directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty, and this was accordingly done and the prisoner discharged.

20th October.

DISCHARGED.

Chan Kam, a woman, was charged with purchasing a girl for the purpose of prostitution and also with taking part in the disposal of the girl

for the same purpose. Hon. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Johnson, Crown Solicitor) prosecuted and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne (instructed by Mr. Reece) defended.

The jury were—Messrs. A. Bevington, M. de Silva Guimares, K. Raeburn, J. W. Stewart, E. F. Bateman, C. E. T. da Silva, and E. S. Kelly.

For the defence Mr. Melbourne did not deny the purchase of the girl, but contended that the object was that she should be a concubine to a Chinaman in Penang.

The jury found a unanimous verdict of not guilty and the prisoner was discharged.

THE REBELLION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

MANILA, 6th October.

Quarantine has been abolished, as you are no doubt aware, and the shipping people are consequently elated.

Affairs in the country still remain in a state of disturbance similar to the condition a week ago.

Last Friday the Spanish Transatlantic Company's steamer *Cataluna* arrived with 937 of the 1,500 troops expected and to-day the *Montserrat*, belonging to the same Company, arrived with probably the same number aboard, for the number stated to have been sent is also 1,500. The streets in consequence have been decorated with arches and floral displays, while the buildings are draped with the national colours, red and yellow. Meanwhile the firing can be plainly heard, as the gunboats and fort keep pounding away at the rebels of the Cavite province, who hover dangerously near the village of Old Cavite. Yesterday morning a severe engagement took place near Binaayan, where the Government powder magazine is established, and the Spanish forces thought it prudent to withdraw and wait for reinforcements. Fortifications have been erected by both rebels and Spaniards and as yet the latter have acted only on the defensive. At present out of the 22 villages in the province the rebels hold 19. With the Spanish reinforcements arriving the Government will soon no doubt be able to put a force into the field sufficient to drive the badly armed troops into the hills. But what then? Will the Spanish be able to pursue and subdue them completely. Opinions do not vary on that point. It is almost an impossibility unless the Spanish can put ten men in the field where they have one now. The mother country cannot do this until the Cuban difficulty is settled.

The native troops have been loyal to the Spanish from the first and it is, to say the least, most creditable. Throughout the difficulties they have not yet swerved from the path of duty. And this, one must remember, at a period when the power was in their own hands, and they could have put a bullet through the heart of every Spaniard in Manila if they so desired. Will the Government recognize this loyalty? They should. One cannot view the profuse displays, the expense incurred in decorating and banqueting the arriving Spanish troops, but wish that the money so spent, or that a similar sum, be afforded to give to these poor weary natives whom one sees marching backward and forward in the heated streets, a testimonial of the appreciation that the citizens have for their loyalty.

Arrests continue, and it is said that over two thousand prisoners are now confined, packed in ill ventilated dungeons to an extent that if not proving fatal to great numbers causes great suffering. But the fearful incident of the "black hole of Manila," when 57 suspects were smothered to death, will probably not be again repeated, for the Governor-General, who is generally known to be a man of sterling qualities, was greatly enraged over the affair, which the guards in attendance swear was an unavoidable accident, and has given such orders that the soldiers are aware it would be greatly to their disadvantage to allow any more such "unavoidable accidents."

H.M.S. *Pigmy* is here and it is reported that the officers have had a slight controversy with the Spanish Naval authorities as to what the duties of a foreign warship in a similar position may be. A mutiny broke out aboard a Nova Scotia ship yesterday morning and a squad

from the *Pigmy* went over and aboard to quell it. This the Spanish feel was not the proper thing, for in Spanish waters they do not like it to appear that they cannot protect foreign ships that may for the time be in their jurisdiction.

MANILA, 13th October.

The third batch of troops arrived to-day, over 1,200 in number, and a swarthy lot of looking fellows they are.

This places altogether over 3,000 men in the Philippines ready for the field, which added to the native troops, who so far have with a few exceptions been loyal to the Spaniards, should give a sufficient number to exterminate the poorly armed rebels now holding forth in Cavite. We say it should be a sufficient number, but it seems to be the opinion that the rebels will still flourish and be able to defend themselves against any serious blow for some little time yet, at least until the rest of the 8,000 troops who are expected have arrived and are in the field.

The Spanish also show an inclination to lay aside and not take any chances of defeat until the other troops arrive, when with a large force their success would, at least in their eyes, appear to be certain. From what we saw of the soldiers, it would seem that considerable time could be wisely spent in equipping the troops; for work in the field cannot be successfully carried on when the outfit of a soldier is limited to a gun and cartridge case. The Commissariat Department seems to be limited to an officer in gorgeous uniform and two Indians with a couple of old iron pots. The Medical Department—a doctor with a medicine chest. No doubt they are a little better off than that, although that is exactly the outfit, as far as could be seen, of a body of troops who were embarking for Cavite. It is, however, certain that they are extremely weak in organization.

Some disloyalty has been shown by some of the Indian marines on shore duty, who fired upon some Spanish troops, while it is also reported that the native troops at Mindanao have revolted, seizing the forts and gunboats on the lake, and that they are in fact in full possession. I will have more to say of this in my next letter.

The Spanish troops have been firing at each other, as a result of a blunder in manoeuvring, and a considerable loss has been reported.

Governor-General Blanco is no doubt laying to conduct the campaign in the way it should be, and to him alone is credit due for the very little killing that has taken place in and about Manila. It is unfortunate, however, that the officers who have the execution of his orders in hand are not of the same spirit. I have heard nothing but good said of the Governor-General from every side, except from Spanish themselves, who evidently consider him too lenient.

A big Frenchman, the *Isly*, arrived in harbour last night.

In closing, let me say the report that affairs are quieting down and the rebellion is about over is altogether false. The rebels are in better position to-day than they ever were, and it has been only during the last few days that a large estate not a dozen miles from Manila was seized and the rebels occupied it undisturbed. The city of Manila itself, however, is undoubtedly safe.

JAMES W. DAVIDSON.

THE CONDITION OF AFFAIRS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

In writing on this subject I have avoided as much as possible portraying a strong partisan view. I do not wish to favour either the Spanish or the natives, but to give each their due.

I have been dependent mostly upon reports, the truth of which I have endeavoured to confirm by personal observation. My movements while in Manila were subject to such exacting espionage that it was impossible for me to witness personally any of the engagements of which I write. In fact, from the day of my arrival, when I was subjected to a most minute examination, during which some small blocks of chocolate wrapped in tin foil excited great suspicion, until my departure any little excursions even in peaceful districts were refused. I managed, however, to secure numerous interviews and to acquaint myself with the condition of affairs as

viewed by different classes, and these I wish to place before the readers that they may judge for themselves. My experience has been that native reports cannot be depended upon. But as I base this opinion upon the false reports which the Chinese so readily give forth, I may be wrong in placing the Philippine native in the same light. However, as I am informed that the lower classes are not generally particular as to the exact veracity of their tales, such reports as are given as emanating wholly from native sources can as a rule be taken subject to a considerable discount.

The Spanish Government is no doubt possessed of the idea that to let the true condition of affairs be known would be undiplomatic. Still, one would make a mistake to stamp every report coming from Spanish sources as a misstatement. There are many Spanish gentlemen—and I have friends among them—who are anxious that the truth be known, readily giving all information in their possession, and in whose reports I have perfect confidence. I have been often informed by these same friends that they believed the Government made a great mistake in so often hiding the true condition of affairs, giving out but such reports as placed the Spanish in a favourable light, for generally something of the truth eventually becomes known and this, a bare thread, leads to the weaving of a tale which often goes far beyond the truth, doing the Spanish cause much more harm than if the latter had come out at once with the exact account. But the Spanish Government does not believe it wise; consequently the officers are most irritatingly persistent in their efforts to prevent a word, even though the same may be town talk among all classes, from reaching outside the colony. The newspapers are subject to the most exacting censorship; every line must be placed before the Government previous to publication and as to such a thing as correspondents with the army, not even those of their own nationality are allowed a peep in the field. Code telegrams are not delivered until the expectant receiver has presented himself at the telegraph office, code book in hand, and translated before the eyes of the official the message word by word. Letters are opened and disposed of in a manner which is oftentimes bound to cause great confusion in business. One case, of which I am in position to know the exact truth, was that of a gentleman at the head of one of the leading firms who in preparing the mail personally placed invoices consisting of several sheets in an envelope which he had addressed to his London house, and later saw that the same reached the post office and was mailed. The next day the invoices minus the cover were fished out about a mile and a half distant from a creek which flows past the post office by a native boatman, who returned them to the sender. How many more and how often important letters and other mail matter are thus chucked into the creek is unknown. The Spanish are very suspicious, and grant them that, but what harm can be found, what monstrous plot promoted, in a dreary invoice of 2,000 bales of hemp is beyond my powers of conception.

What do the Spanish say? "Why, we must keep all military matters secret, for reports of rebel victories would encourage the rebels generally and perhaps induce those to join who would otherwise have had no intention of so doing," and again as one Spanish gentleman remarked with a laugh, "You foreigners do so enjoy hearing something against the Spaniards." But as I remarked before, regardless of the restrictions, an inkling of the truth does sift through, and a distorted version circulating among the natives from town to town is the result.

Opinions differ greatly as to the cause of the rebellion, and each faction is inclined to lay the blame on the other. That the natives might have rebelled without just provocation I admit, but in the present instance there is no doubt but what they have had good cause for complaint. I don't wish to convey by that the idea that necessarily their grievances were of sufficient enormity to countenance open rebellion; but that the combined oppression of the church and Government is such as would tend to keep the poor natives in a constant state of dissatisfaction. There

is proof at hand that certain classes have been nourishing the idea of rebellion for several years, and no doubt the information of the rebel successes in Cuba (and it is pretty nearly certain that Cuban agents have been in the Philippines of late) led them to consider the present as the opportune time for striking the blow. Fortunately for the Spaniards the details of the plot became known before the date intended for the commencement of hostilities had arrived, and the natives, fearing that to delay then might lead to the total frustration of their designs, opened up on the Spanish in Manila at once, but so prematurely and in such a poorly equipped condition that the results could not have been otherwise than a defeat. But the long period which has now transpired during which the Spanish have acted but upon the defensive in Manila, unless the almost daily shelling that the gunboats have bestowed upon the coast villages for the last month be considered, has given the rebels time to equip, organize, and drill their men and to build numerous fortifications. They are thus in fact stronger and in better condition to-day than they ever were.

The natives state that their grievances are the extortions of the Spanish officials, especially the unbearable cupidity of those who are stationed in the provinces not under the immediate eye of the Governor-General at Manila, the excessive and inequitable taxation and the unjust mode of levying it, the extortions and interference in affairs of state of the priests of the monastic orders who at present hold the benefices in each parish of the islands.

Without doubt the abuses of the Government are many and that corruption marks the career of the officer, whether his rank is high or low, is well known and often commented upon. It is stated that it is no uncommon occurrence for an officer to return to Spain carrying more money with him than his salary yielded him during his whole term. General Weyler, who is now in command of Cuban affairs, is said to have left Manila with a fortune of more than a million and a half of dollars and yet he served but a few years in the Philippines. The extensive smuggling of Mexican dollars which he carried on most systematically is said to have yielded the bulk of this sum. Let me here state distinctly, however, that the present Governor-General is considered by all to be a man of integrity and one who undoubtedly does all in his power to encourage honest government. The whole fault seems to be at Madrid, from where officers are sent out for a short service with so little pay that it is necessary for them to squeeze if they desire an income. In fact it is stated that officers are often obliged to pay directly or distribute indirectly as much money as the amount of their total salary would be to the officers who obtain the situation for them. Upon reaching the Philippines, placed more or less all alike in the same position, they protect each other; consequently courts of inquiry accomplish but little, unless an officer has so far overstepped the bounds that his dishonesty has been clearly determined and proclaimed abroad by the people. He is then sometimes removed, but rarely punished.

The priests, with the exception of the Jesuits, who I believe are a superior body of men, are as a rule an ignorant, bigoted class who look to the advancement of their respective orders collectively and the attainment of wealth and ease individually. In their opposition to all innovations and in their hatred of the advancement of enlightenment and liberality of thought they very much assemble the Chinese. Existing in delightful ignorance of the world about them they seem satisfied, and we might say determined, in preserving the same life that was led by their predecessors two hundred years ago. Many of the natives have, however, risen above this era of ignorance and superstition and it is the light these educated classes have thrown upon the system which has influenced many towards rebellion.

The native people are naturally peaceful and take to the teachings of civilization with eagerness, and have made considerable progress towards a higher social state. They now demand that the priests of the monastic orders be confined to missionary labour among the savages and that secular clergy be substituted

for them in the established benefices and none allowed a hand in the government of the colonies.

What do the priests say to this? They say that the natives are as yet mere children and that as such they must be subjected to some degree of authority and guidance. If they are to eventually emerge into a condition of equal capacities and similar ideas to ourselves, they must be taught with care and this slowly. It would be a mistake if absolute freedom of thought and investigation were encouraged now. The late troubles have shown that certain classes are already preaching doctrines which the people and probably they themselves are not able to comprehend. The religious orders point with pride to the condition of enlightenment to which they have already brought the masses, and claim credit, which they deserve, for the years of peace preserved in a far distant country and among a strange people.

The present situation in the Philippines I will take up in my next letter.

JAMES W. DAVIDSON.

THE JAPANESE IN MANILA.

The *Osaka Mainichi* writes that there are only a few Japanese resident in Manila, and so, though the Philippines are close enough to Formosa to cause some unreasonable apprehension among the Spaniards since that island was occupied, little attention is directed by the Japanese to the Philippines. Mr. Shimizu, Japanese Consul at Hongkong, hearing of the outbreak of the rebellion in the Philippines, telegraphed on the 8th inst. to a Japanese resident in Manila for information, and was informed that no Japanese had been implicated in the rebellion, but all of the Japanese there had their houses searched by the authorities. Mr. Nakano Makitaro, the manager of the Manila branch of the Kaigai Boyeki Kaisha, and nine other Japanese residents, collectively addressed a long letter to the Japanese Consul at Hongkong, detailing a series of annoyances which are only what could be expected after the blatant bluster of many Japanese newspapers regarding the Philippines. As soon as they acquired Formosa, some of the Japanese began talking about acquiring the Philippines next; and as soon as the present rebellion began, they openly advocated active support of the rebels. The *Kokumin* is one of the most reckless, but not the only one, and the Spaniards cannot be blamed for resenting such things. The letter from the Japanese in Manila to the Consul in Hongkong says:—

"As there is now no Japanese Consulate here, we are in doubt as to the course to be pursued by us at present and in future, in connection with the outbreak of the rebellions.

"The Japanese resident here were proposing to address a representation to the home Government by the first opportunity, asking for instruction as to the course to be pursued by us. While still discussing this step, we received a telegram from you, to which we at once replied. But a telegram is insufficient to state the case fully, and we beg to report to you in detail on the condition of affairs here, with a request that you will please forward our report to the home Government. We shall be very much obliged if you obtain an instruction from the home Government as to what course we should take in future. Natives of the Philippines have been arrested one after another daily since about the 22nd or 23rd ult., most of them because they had been in Japan or had some connection with Japanese. Meantime, a rumour was freely circulated in the town to the effect that three Japanese steamers had smuggled 3,000 firearms into some port on the southern coast of the island.

"On the morning of the 24th ultimo, four Europeans appeared at the branch office of the Kaigai Boyeki Kaisha and asked why the office was not closed. The people of the office were surprised and inquired the reason for such a strange question, stating that it was neither Sunday nor a holiday. The Europeans related that the rebels were expected daily to advance on Manila and plunder all the houses. On hearing this, the office was closed. We learned afterwards

that all business houses except Chinese houses were closed on that day. The outbreak of the rebellion seems to have been kept very secret from the first. On the 1st inst. only, a local newspaper published an extra and made known that fighting had commenced. About 8 o'clock on the night of the 2nd instant, a gendarmie officer with five gendarmes, with drawn swords, appeared at Mr. Iijima's store and the branch of the Kaigai Boyeki Kaisha, and proceeded to search the houses. They examined all the books and every scrap of correspondence, and went on to search even the ceilings of every room. They continued the search till 11 o'clock, but obtained nothing suspicious. The officer wrote something on a slip of paper and had it signed by all the men of the office and went away. We could not understand what the officer wrote, because it was in the Spanish language. What caused the gendarmie to search the office we are unable to say, but they probably entertained some suspicion about the rumoured smuggling of firearms; for in Mr. Iijima's store a gendarme said he knew that some firearms were concealed; why did they not produce them? The Spanish steamer *Saladora*, which arrived from Japan on the 26th ult., brought four Japanese passengers. On landing, they were not allowed to take with them any of their effects, not even an umbrella. Each of them was strictly searched, every article of their dress and even the inside of their hats! Their effects were detained at the Customs until the 31st, when they were thoroughly inspected by two army officers, one local official, and two police officials, in conjunction with three Japanese, while books, newspapers, and all writings were kept until the 1st inst., and then they were further inspected. All the newspapers were confiscated. From these facts the attitude of the Spanish authorities towards the Japanese can be inferred. We are apprehensive that we may be subjected to serious injustice. All the Japanese residents held a consultation and applied to the German Consul for protection in case of emergency, and the application was at once granted. The German Consul said he had heard that one Japanese was arrested by the Spanish authorities and asked if we knew the name of the man in question. But none of us knew of the arrest of any Japanese. The fact is doubtful."

The communication is signed by nine Japanese and dated Manila, September 10th, 1896.—*Kobe Chronicle*.

AFFAIRS IN FORMOSA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ANPING, 9th October.

If the question of Mid-Formosa atrocities is to be dropped, such rubbish as contributed by Professors and War Correspondents should be suppressed. We had quite made up our minds to afford the Japanese every opportunity of remedying the deplorable state of affairs now prevailing in the centre of the island before referring again to the subject. But when Professor Burton calmly asserts that "your correspondent's statements as to the action of the Japanese are, with a few exceptions, either exaggerations or pure fabrications," we feel bound to remonstrate. And when the War Correspondent hysterically finds himself "highly indignant in reference to the exaggerations that have been indulged in as to the alleged atrocities," and in fact "denies that there were any atrocities," your correspondent, naturally, feels inclined to give some more instances of brutality practiced by the soldiers. Will Professor Burton and the War Correspondent be convinced that the atrocities took place before the rebellion, and that the cruelties complained of led to the rebellion? If, as we suppose, the learned Professor derived his information from Chinese in Japanese employ we can well understand how he had been misled.

The Japanese Government have already shown their disapproval, in dismissing certain officials and trying army officers by court martial. It is only fair, therefore, to presume that they are exerting themselves to bring about peace, and foreigners in South Formosa are only too anxious to afford every help.

There are several gentlemen willing, at this moment, to sacrifice time and money, should the Japanese be willing to accept their services, in the way of mediating, for without foreign aid it is difficult to see how matters can be arranged.

We gladly dismiss the subject of atrocities, but if Professors and War Correspondents are permitted to challenge our statements, we must produce further proofs.

About five hundred boxes of camphor go forward by the *Thales*, representing nearly all the stock held at Chipeip and Hoonim prior to the outbreak. There is perfect disorder in the camphor districts, and a foreign comprador has been lately robbed on the road of \$2,000. The Japanese appear to be quite helpless, and utterly unable to cope with the Formosan highwaymen.

THE FORMOSA COURT-MARTIAL.

Lieut.-Colonel Masuda and Captain Furuichi have been suspended, and Major Sato and Capt. Ishizuka have been court-martialled in Formosa, the cause of the trouble being connected with the late insurrection at Yun-lin. The public observes the *Kokumin*, must not be betrayed into passing any hasty judgment upon the conduct of those officers. It would be wrong to stigmatize them, as some persons seem disposed to do, as guilty of cowardice. The Lieut.-Colonel received, while he was at Kagi, the news that the defence of Yun-lin was broken; that things were in the most critical condition. He hastened to the garrison, taking with him only one company of men. He succeeded in beating back the insurgents at Yun-lin and at the same time took steps to clear the vicinity of lurking Hakkas. In the meanwhile, other serious tidings reached him that the insurgents had appeared before Kagi and had surrounded it, and he was thus obliged to lead back his troops at the double to rescue that important post. Now the steps that the Colonel took to clear the vicinity of Yun-lin of Hakkas were strong and decisive; in fact he burned down houses and even killed law-abiding people. This proceeding furnished a good pretext to the Hakkas to say that, rather than be passively murdered by the Japanese, they should, as they were to die anyhow, rise against the invaders and oppose them to the death. It was this indiscreet bloodshed that provoked some of the natives to desperation, and has now led to the Colonel's suspension. The Colonel, however, is not without justification for the steps he took. He must have found it impossible to discriminate between rebels and law-abiding people; as the former frequently hid themselves in the dwellings of the latter, while the existence of such shelter exposed the troops to extreme danger, as the Hakkas entered other people's houses and used them as shelters to fire at the Japanese troops. Captain Furuichi commanded the garrison of Yun-lin when it was besieged by the insurgents, and had only one company under him. That handful of men had to encounter a body of insurgents numerically several times stronger than themselves. When a message was carried to Major Sato, who commanded Yun-lin and its vicinity, and relief was urgently requested, the Major told the Captain that he should evacuate the place and withdraw to a safe position, an injunction which he obeyed. In this respect, therefore, no blame could be laid upon Captain Furuichi. The reason why Lieut.-Colonel Masuda was suspended was more indefinite. He was said to have failed in exercising due vigilance and to have suffered the insurrection to assume formidable proportions. This officer, however, must have found it extremely difficult to keep watch over a large district with only one company of men at his disposal, especially when his want of knowledge of the native language is remembered, added to which was ignorance of the topography of the country. The conduct of Major Sato and Captain Ishizuka was doubtless open to grave censure.—*Japan Mail*.

The British steamer *Mount Lebanon*, which left Yokohama on the 28th ult. for Portland, Oregon, returned on the 3rd inst., with a crack in her crank shaft.

THE VOLUNTEER ENCAMPMENT

AN OFFICIAL DINNER.

19th October.

The Hongkong Volunteer Corps Camp of Instruction breaks up this morning. The week has been most profitably and enjoyably spent, the weather, which at first threatened to spoil the arrangements, having turned out beautifully fine and on each day the sun shone with great brilliance and made things altogether pleasant if hot. The drills have been exceptionally well attended, the arrangements in all the departments admirable, and happily the health of the men has been excellent. An absurd rumour went about town that a number of men had required medical treatment during the week, and we are authorised to say that the hospital has not been used once. One gunner had a snake bite, another lacerated his thumb, and Lieutenant Chapman sprained his ankle through having a peg too many. (We may parenthetically remark for those who might fly to wrong conclusions that the "peg" was a tent peg.) With the exception of these three accidental cases there has been no sickness amongst the men. Saturday was the most important day and some capital work was done. In the afternoon there was a muster of 105 rank and file to take part in fire discipline in the presence of Major-General Black and several other officers. The guns were taken to the north shore, the general idea being that the enemy was endeavouring to land large parties in boats, the boats being represented by floating targets. The Field Battery, under Lieutenant Chapman, opened fire with common shell and the range was found with the first shot and verified with the second, which went right through the barrel. A shrapnel fire was then opened upon the enemy and thereupon the Maxims were brought to bear upon targets representing boats which were trying to escape the fire of the seven pounders. A murderous fire was poured into the enemy and there can be no doubt that if the Corps had been engaged in actual warfare they would have completely annihilated the enemy. The shooting by both the Field Battery and Maxims was exceedingly good and the practice cannot fail to have been most instructive to the whole Corps. Of course it was very hot work, a blazing sun pouring down the whole time, but the men stuck to their duties unflinchingly. In the evening the whole of the officers dined with the men, Major Pemberton, the Commandant, presiding, and amongst more than a hundred guests were his Honour Dr. Carrington (Chief Justice), Hon. T. H. Whitehead, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C. After dinner various toasts were proposed, three prizes were offered for competition, and an open air concert was given, these pleasant proceedings concluding with the singing of "God Save the Queen," the whole of the Corps standing at the salute.

Major PEMBERTON, in proposing the health of His Honour Dr. Carrington, Chief Justice, said:—We are very glad to see Dr. Carrington here to-night. He is an old volunteer himself and he showed conclusively the other day that he has much interest in the Volunteer Force, because he most willingly took the chair at the lecture given by Surgeon-Colonel Evatt at the Volunteer Institute, and although the night was decidedly horrible and the attendance rather small, still Dr. Carrington took the chair and made some very interesting remarks. We warmly welcome him here to-night and give him the opportunity of seeing the Corps under the most favourably circumstances. He would have been present at the practice this afternoon had his duties not kept him away. He wrote to me that he was coming, and it was unfortunate that he was not able to be present. However, we have him to dinner, and we also have Mr. Francis and Mr. Whitehead. I have now to announce to you that my time is getting short, and therefore I was anxious to assemble here three people who I think will take a great interest in the Corps in future. (Applause.) After a consultation with the officers of the Corps we decided to ask Dr. Carrington, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Whitehead. (Applause.) I think if we can get influential people to take an interest in the Corps it will considerably help the Corps and increase the interest taken in it. (Applause.) I now express my thanks on your behalf to Dr. Carrington for kindly

coming here to-night and giving us the pleasure of his company. (Applause.)

The Chief Justice—Major Pemberton, officers, and men, I had no idea that Major Pemberton was going to honour me by proposing the toast of my health to-night. I appreciate the compliment he has paid me very much. I was very glad he asked me to come and see the practice with the seven pounders and the Maxim guns. With regard to that I have never seen a practice of that kind in my life and I should have been very glad to have seen it, but my learned friend on my right (Mr. Francis) prevented me from doing so, as just about the time the guns were merrily blazing away at Stonecutters' Island I was listening to an elaborate argument by him at the court house. Although his argument was very elaborate and eloquent I would much rather—I hope he will forgive me for saying so—have been on Stonecutters' Island. (Loud applause.) Major Pemberton has kindly alluded to the interest I have always taken in the Volunteer Force. I think I told a select but small number of members a few evening ago that I had been a member of a Volunteer Corps in England. It was a small Corps and a Corps that laboured under difficulties—the Oxford University Rifle Volunteer Corps—and I had the honour of holding a commission in that Corps. It is a good many years ago and a good many years before some of you gentlemen were born. (Laughter.) Since then I have had the honour of holding a commission in the British Guiana Volunteers. In addition I may say that one of the things I am most proud of doing in my life is that I have drilled for a period of five weeks with the Grenadier Guards—the first foot battalion in the British army. (Applause.) Major Pemberton said something about Mr. Francis, Mr. Whitehead, and myself being invited here because he was anxious to get persons who would take an interest in the Force at your hospitable board this evening. I believe I can answer for my friends that they do take an interest in this Corps. (Applause.) I am sure I can answer for myself. The Corps can be productive of only good to the young men who belong to it and the colony which it adorns. (Applause.) I hope that your Corps will always flourish and that it will be useful in every way, and that you will become a stronger and more important Corps than you are. (Applause.) I was very glad to hear from Major Pemberton that your numbers had increased and I venture to hope that your efficiency has increased with your numbers. I may say that if I can in any way serve your Corps I am entirely at your service. (Loud applause.) Mr. Francis and Major Pemberton will bear me out in saying that soon after my arrival in this colony I ventured to say that if there was one thing in my life I regretted it was that I was not a soldier. (Applause.) If you cannot be a soldier and you have a taste for the life the next best thing is to be an imitation soldier. (Loud laughter and applause.) If you will bear with me for one moment before I sit down there is a toast which occurs to me you would like to honour to-night. With your leave I will propose it for your cordial acceptance. I suppose you know that in a very short time your present Commandant will be leaving you and will probably not be again connected with you. He has made a zealous and efficient Commandant of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. (Loud applause.) I am quite sure that you will all regret his severance of his connection with the Corps. I have had the pleasure of knowing Major Pemberton for a very short time, but from the little I have known of him I am sure he is made of the right stuff. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, without more words on that point, because I do not like to say more about him lest he should blush too much—(loud laughter)—I ask you to join with me in drinking the health of Major Pemberton, and may success and promotion await him in Her Majesty's service wherever he goes. (Loud applause.)

The toast was most enthusiastically drunk, the whole company rising and lustily singing "For he's a jolly good fellow."

Major PEMBERTON, in reply, said—Your Honour and gentlemen, I did not expect when we sat down to dinner that I should have been called upon at a very short notice to reply to a

toast, but nevertheless I thank you most deeply for the way in which you have received the toast the Chief Justice has given you now that I am about to sever my connection with you after a service of nearly two years. A certain amount has been done within those two years and I will just briefly review in the short time we have got what has been done. When I first of all became the Commandant the numbers were not so great as they are now, but that we will pass over. The point is that my predecessor had not got the time, although he had the wish, to promote the improving of the efficiency of the Corps, and it was impossible you could have expected it. But I had the time, otherwise I most certainly should not have taken the position. I landed in the colony at Kowloon in December, 1896. I had known Colonel Jerrard before and four days after I arrived here he approached me about taking the command of the Corps from him and I was appointed Commandant in February, 1895. Since then, with the assistance of Captain Gordon, without whom I could have done very little—(applause)—as I have had very little to do with artillery, except that I have been through a course of gun drill, and I could have done nothing without Captain Gordon's assistance, backed up by the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Corps—we have succeeded in greatly improving the efficiency of the Corps. The first thing that occurred to me was that it would be a good thing to assimilate as far as possible the instruction to the Volunteers with what they have in England, that is, a camp of exercise at a certain period of the year. Last year was held the first camp the Corps had had for many years—I do not know how many years, but it was beyond the memory of man. I proposed that the camp should be in mat sheds. The reason I did that was this. Whenever you start a thing that is new it is always better to make the people taking part in it as comfortable as you can. (Applause and laughter.) I was tied to time and I was compelled to choose this period of the year, and I did it in conjunction with Captain McCallum, who was acquainted with the climate. I thought if we had a camp we would have it in mat sheds, so as to try to induce members to come over. I believe that that camp was the reason why so many recruits joined in April, while a great many joined in May. Ten or twelve a month is a very considerable number compared with the number per month in previous years. I think the camp was very successful, but not anything like so successful as it has been this year. (Applause.) The attendance this year has been infinitely better, taking it altogether, than it was last year. There was another thing. About the month of April, when the inspection came on, I arranged with really no difficulty that His Excellency Sir William Robinson should be present at the inspection. I pointed out that now that the force had attained certain proportions it would be a good thing if he could make it convenient to show himself on inspection parade, and he did so. (Applause.) I have always been able to secure without any difficulty whatever General Barker or General Black as inspecting officer and they have certainly made a point of being present. (Hear, hear.) We have now arrived at the present stage. At first it was very doubtful whether the weather would permit us to hold this camp at all, but I must say we have been wonderfully favoured in the matter of weather. The General did not say anything to you to-day, because he sees you officially once a year; but he told me that the firing was uncommonly good. He had not seen you fire better. He did not see you at Pokfulam and he was very well pleased indeed with the practice to-day. (Applause.) Now I think that a certain impulse has been given to volunteering in this colony, but more is wanted. The Field Battery undoubtedly is in a far more flourishing condition than it was when I first knew it; the numbers alone are quite sufficient to prove that. (Applause.) Now with regard to the Maxim Gun Corps. Here we are amongst ourselves and whatever remarks I make you may depend upon it I say what I really think. The constitution of the Maxim Company is such that it is composed of British subjects who are employed in banks and offices and they are

transferred from here to other places, and unless they are succeeded by others it stands to reason that that Company must fall through, mind, through no fault of their own. Great efforts have been taken to recruit it, but the fact remains that if a man is transferred from Hongkong to Kobe or Shanghai, unless his successor takes his place, they must in consequence be one short. I do not know whether you can by any means induce people who have taken the place of men who have been drafted out of the colony to take their place in the Volunteers. The condition of affairs now does not lie with the present members; I know each man is keen on the matter. It is simply a question of whether you can induce people to take the place of men you have lost. I may say that you have made my appointment exceedingly pleasant. I have never been connected with the Volunteers before in my life. The appointment I had to hold was adjutant of militia, but how they came to make the mistake I do not know. (Laughter.) I have tried three branches of the service and, as a friend of mine said, with indifferent success. (A voice.—We object to that.) As a matter of fact I had not been connected with the Volunteers and consequently I have had an entirely new experience, which has been very pleasant. I have learned a great deal which may be very useful to me in the future, because I shall serve until I am kicked out. (Loud applause.) I have been well supported and now I have the satisfaction to know that at all events the little efforts I have put forward have been fully appreciated in the manner you have shown. (Applause.)

Mr. FRANCIS—Major Pemberton and gentlemen, I have the Chief Justice's permission—(laughter)—to say that he will have very great pleasure in presenting a prize for shooting with the seven pounders on the first occasion you can manage to have a meeting on the Hongkong side. (Loud applause.) He has been very much disappointed, I know, that he was unable to get over for the firing and something, I forget what, was said just now that possibly an arrangement may be made for some practice over on the Hongkong side at an early date at which the Chief Justice might be able to attend. I made the suggestion to him and he fell in with it at once, and that I may be able, with your permission, to be present at the firing too I propose also, with Major Pemberton's permission, to offer a small second prize. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, may I further say, with reference to what has fallen from your Commandant when he was proposing the health of Dr. Carrington, that when he gave the reason for inviting Dr. Carrington, Mr. Whitehead, and myself here this evening, that any assistance I can at any time give the men of the Corps is absolutely at their disposal. (Applause.) I would rather any day attend a military parade or a march in front of a military band—(laughter)—than marching in a procession in Westminster Hall, headed by the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justices. (Applause.) If I have one proclivity more than another it is in my fondness for anything connected with the military. (Applause.)

Hon. T. H. WHITEHEAD—Major Pemberton, your Honour and gentlemen, I feel it a very great honour to have been asked to be present here this evening, and I have enjoyed myself right thoroughly. I sincerely hope that in the next Commandant you will have as worthy a man as Major Pemberton. (Applause.) One has only to look at him to realise that he is made of the right stuff and of the right sort. (Applause.) I think you will agree with me that he is a man in every sense of the word—(applause)—and I sincerely hope that you will have as worthy a successor. I myself have had a good many years' experience in volunteering in the old country and in India, but never in China, and I regret that time has not permitted me to take up volunteering here. It was my greatest weakness at one period of my life, but somehow or other I have not had the time lately. I was extremely disappointed that the Sugar Refineries have not lent that support to the Maxim Gun Corps that they might have lent, and I think the merchant firms and banks are very much to blame in having so few representatives in the Maxim Corps. Years ago, when it was first started, I remember speaking to Mr. Mackintosh

of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, and Mr. Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and they promised to do all they could, but so far nothing appears to have been done. If it is possible for me ever to do anything I shall be happy to do it—(applause)—and I will see the representatives of those firms on the first occasion. Now, as the Chief Justice and Mr. Francis have offered prizes to the seven-pounders I, although I am a poor man, shall be happy to offer a prize to the Maxim Gun Corps—(applause)—to be shot for in Hongkong.

20th October

Amidst many expressions of regrets, lusty cheers for the various officers of the Corps, and the firing off of a hundred and one vigorous choruses, the Volunteer encampment at Stonecutters' Island was brought to a close yesterday morning. Sunday was passed very quietly. There was a full muster at Church parade, good digestion having waited upon appetite at the official dinner given on Saturday night, and the men listened with marked attention to apologetic and eloquent sermon by the Rev. G. J. Williams. In the afternoon there was another big muster and the whole Corps was photographed at the position, "prepare for action." A guard was also photographed, and we understand that this picture is to be sent to an army journal for publication. One or two volunteers went away before dinner, but most of them determined to see the last of this most successful camp. Yesterday morning the photographer was again busy and then the unwelcome task of packing up was gone through and after breakfast the men returned to Hongkong and reluctantly put themselves in civilian clothes. Everyone was looking the picture of health and strength and it is to be hoped that next year's encampment will be productive of as much benefit as this one and that the strength of the Corps will steadily increase in numbers and efficiency. The second number of the *Camp-Gazette* had a very big sale. It is again a most creditable production and is full of excellent stories and very amusing matter, which the general public should not fail to read. A very interesting feature is a history of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, in which the various events in Volunteer life in Hongkong have been carefully traced. The Corps was formed in 1862 and the first drill took place in March of that year. The enthusiasm in the movement was well maintained. One of the most exciting incidents in the history of the Corps was the calling out of the Volunteers in September, 1864, to mount guard at the barracks on the occasion of the 99th Regiment being sent to Kowloon for interfering in murderous affrays between British and Malay seamen. A good account is also given of the visit of the Volunteers to Macao at the invitation of the Governor of that colony and of the cordial reception and hospitality given to them by the residents there. This was in November, 1864, and two years later the Corps was disbanded. Since then it has been reorganised and disbanded again on two or three occasions, but now it seems to be established on a permanent footing, the passing of Ordinance 3 of 1893 placing the Corps under the direct supervision of the military authorities and making it subject to the Army Act in exactly the same manner as the Volunteers are in England.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

A ballad concert, in aid of the funds of the Hongkong Benevolent Society, was given on the evening of the 15th October in the dining room of the Peak Hotel. The room was unfortunately much too small to comfortably accommodate the large audience that assembled, and regrets were expressed that the City Hall had not been engaged. Amongst those present were H.E. Sir William Robinson, Major-General Wilson Black, and Commodore Swinton Holland, whose names appeared on the programme as patrons. The Benevolent Society's concert may now, we believe, be looked upon as an annual fixture and as opening the musical season, and if the committee are always able to afford the community such a rich treat and such pleasant surprises as last year and this year the entertainments will be looked forward to with pleasant anticipation. Thursday's programme opened

with a pianoforte solo by Mr. G. Grimbly, "Norwegian Wedding Dance" (Grieg), a piece with a very pleasant rhythm, which Mr. Grimbly played in his usual finished style, though the time, we thought, was rather too slow. Mr. D. K. Sliman, whose return to Hongkong must be hailed with much satisfaction, followed with Blumenthal's "Evening Song," for which he was loudly applauded. Mrs. Vallings, who made her first public appearance in Hongkong at the Benevolent Society's concert last year, gave her assistance again on the present occasion; her song in the first half of the programme was "Twickenham Ferry," which she rendered with charming archness and sweetness, and as an encore she sang "My love she's but a lassie yet." Mrs. Welman sang "When thy blue eyes" (Lassen) in very pleasing style, but she appeared to be suffering from nervousness, which prevented her doing full justice to herself. The next number was a violin solo by Mr. Goffe, "Salterelle" (E. German). Mr. Goffe's tone was not quite so pure as we usually expect from this brilliant player, but was much better in his encore piece, the Intermezzo from Mascagni's "Cavellero Rusticano." The first part of the programme concluded with a song by Miss Coxon, "Berceuse" (Godard). This was Miss Coxon's first appearance before a Hongkong audience and all who heard her will eagerly look forward to a repetition of the pleasure. She has a sweet, strong, and well trained soprano voice, which she uses with much feeling, and her song elicited enthusiastic applause. As an encore she sang a charmingly simple song "The dearest place on earth to me," playing her own accompaniment, and was again warmly applauded. Mr. Grimbly opened the second part of the programme by playing a polonaise by Chopin. Mr. C. H. Grace followed with a song from "The Artist's Model," "Is love a dream?" of which he gave a very fine rendering. He was encored and responded with "My love is come." Mrs. Vallings then sang "Call Herring," and as an encore "Whistle and I'll come tae ye," and quite carried away the audience, especially in the latter. Mr. Goffe gave another violin solo for which he was again loudly applauded. Miss Coxon and Mr. Sliman then sang the duet "See the pale moon" (Campana), in which their voices blended with pleasing effect. The concluding item was "The gay tomtit," from "The Artist's Model," by Mr. Grayson, but as the time for the last tram had arrived only a small proportion of the audience was left to enjoy it. The accompaniments for Mrs. Vallings, Mrs. Welman, and Miss Coxon were played by Mrs. Norcott, and the remaining accompaniments by Mr. G. Grimbly. The grand piano used was lent by Messrs. W. Robinson & Co. The concert was organised by Mrs. Caesar Hawkins, who is to be complimented on the attractive programme presented. The concert was a great success throughout and will result in a substantial addition to the funds of the society.

ORGAN RECITAL AT UNION CHURCH.

There was a very full congregation at Union Church on the 19th October on the occasion of the organ recital given by Mr. G. Grimbly, and amongst those present we noticed H.E. Sir William Robinson. Several vocalists gave their assistance, namely, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Hagen, Mr. C. H. Grace, and Mr. D. K. Sliman, and the programme was very excellent as regards quality, but a trifle long as regards quantity. Musical appetites no doubt differ, but while there are some who could enjoy listening to the organ for many hours together we think that the majority would pronounce one hour at a time sufficient. The opening piece was the largo from Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 7, arranged for the organ by Frederic Archer. Mr. D. K. Sliman then sang "Then shall the Righteous shine forth," from the "Elijah," he was in good voice and his singing was much appreciated. Mr. Grimbly next played a couple of Mendelssohn's Songs without Words, No. 5, Book 6, and No. 3, Book 5, arranged for the organ by Frederic Archer. The transposition of the Songs without Words from the piano to the organ seems to us to alter their character altogether, and to produce an effect not alto-

gether pleasing. Mr. C. H. Grace next sang the bass aria "It is enough," from the "Elijah," of which he gave a splendid rendering. Beethoven's "March Funebre" was then played by Mr. Grimbly, after which followed the alto recit. "Arise Elijah," by Mrs. A. G. Gordon, the bass recit. "O Lord, I have laboured in vain," and alto aria "O rest in the Lord," by Mrs. A. G. Gordon. Of Mrs. Gordon's singing we cannot speak in terms of too high praise; she was in excellent voice and the beautiful aria will dwell in the recollection of all who heard it. No. 7 on the programme was the Adagio from Mendelssohn's Third Symphony, arranged for the organ by E. T. Chipp. Mrs. Hagen then sang the soprano solo "On wings of song will I take thee" (Mendelssohn), which she rendered with great sweetness and sympathy. There were two more organ pieces on the programme, but as the time was getting late and the dinner hour approaching the congregation began to thin rapidly and only one of the pieces was played. Those who were present will feel indebted to Mr. Grimbly for arranging such an enjoyable recital and no doubt the organ fund, in aid of which a collection was made, would benefit substantially. Mr. Grimbly's playing was, needless to say, excellent, but if we might venture a suggestion it would be that music originally written for the organ is on the whole better adapted for the instrument than pianoforte music specially arranged for it. If Mendelssohn, for instance, had thought his famous "Songs without Words" would sound better on the organ than the piano he would probably have written them for the organ. In the interesting notes printed with the programme we were reminded that "after Bach, Mendelssohn justly ranks as the foremost composer of classical organ music." Why not have selected some of his organ music?

AN EXCITING VOYAGE.

At two o'clock on the morning of the 19th Oct. the British barque *West York* arrived here in tow of the Norwegian steamer *Hermes*. The *West York* was dismasted and presented a most dilapidated appearance. She left Taku on the 5th inst. with ballast, her destination being Bantjar, Java, and in addition to the master, Captain Davis, she had a crew of fifteen British seamen. All went well until the 13th inst., when the ship was about 15 miles S.E. of Turnabout Island. A very high sea was running and on the morning of that day the ballast shifted and in a short time the starboard rail was under water. The whole of the crew were ordered below to replace the ballast, but with every roll of the vessel the mud went back again and it was soon seen that the vessel could be saved only by cutting away the masts. This was done on the morning of the 14th; the masts as they toppled overboard crashing down a large portion of the starboard rail. An anchor and ninety fathoms of cable were also slipped and the crew thereupon again turned to right the ship. They worked hard for many hours and succeeded in getting the ship partly upright. The next day the helpless vessel was sighted by the *Hermes*, which towed her to Hongkong. The crew had a most exciting time and considering that the rail was for many hours under water it is a wonder the boat did not heel over—an event which everyone on board expected to happen.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

The following is the report of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League for the year ending 30th September, 1896.

At a meeting of the China Association (Hongkong Branch) held on the 22nd August, 1895, it was unanimously agreed to form a branch of the Navy League in Hongkong, and all the members of the China Association present signified their intention of joining it.

On the 12th September following, 54 members having been enrolled, a meeting was held to form a Committee and the following gentlemen were elected: Messrs. R. Cooke, A. Coxon, J. J. Francis, Q.C., W. C. H. Hastings, R.N., A. M. Marshall, E. W. Mitchell, R. Shewan, G. Stewart, A. Tillett, R.N.R.

This Committee appointed Mr. Atwell Coxon as President, and Mr. E. W. Mitchell, Honorary Secretary for the year.

There are at date 86 members and 22 associates on the books of this Branch.

The accounts have been kindly audited by Mr. L. Kennard Davis.

Now absent from the colony.

ATWELL COXON,
President.

Hongkong, 30th September, 1896.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the Hongkong Jockey Club was held in the City Hall on Saturday afternoon to confirm the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting on the 2nd October. Hon. C. P. Chater presided and there were also present—Messrs. A. Coxon, T. Jackson, D. Gillies, F. Harton (Stewards), V. A. C. Hawkins, H. N. Mody, R. B. Joyce, and L. Suidter.

The CHAIRMAN, after reading the notice calling the meeting, said—The object of this meeting is to confirm the resolution passed at the extraordinary general meeting on the 2nd October, on which occasion the subject was so thoroughly discussed that I do not think there is any necessity for detaining you now. I may, however, mention the resolution must be passed by a two-thirds majority. I have no doubt that it will be as unanimous as on the last occasion. I have much pleasure in proposing that the resolution passed on the 2nd October be confirmed.

Mr. JACKSON seconded.

Carried.

CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen.

A EUROPEAN CHARGED WITH ARSON AT SHANGHAI.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

SHANGHAI, 13th October.

Stephen Hart has been committed for trial on a charge of arson.

[Shanghai papers received yesterday contain the report of the first day's proceedings in the trial of Hart in H.B.M.'s Police Court. The charge was that the accused feloniously and maliciously set fire to the premises, No. 3, Foochow Road, occupied by him, with intent to defraud the Meiji Fire Insurance Co., with whom he had insured the contents of the premises for the sum of Tls. 2,000. From the evidence as reported in the N. C. Daily News it appears that the accused was a commission agent and occupied an office and private rooms on the second storey of No. 3, Foochow Road. Mr. W. Bullard, of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., occupies rooms on the same floor. On the evening of Sunday, 4th October, Mr. Bullard returned home about 10.45 and about ten minutes later the house coolie rushed in and said there was a fire in the house. The alarm was given and the Fire Brigade attended. The fire was speedily subdued and on examination by the police it was found that the room appeared to have been set on fire in four or five different places; the furniture was more or less damaged by fire, but neither floor nor walls, except in the vicinity of the desk, were much damaged. The accused had taken out a fire insurance policy with the Meiji Fire Insurance Co. in August last for \$2,000 for six months. Captain Mackenzie said he did not propose to call any more evidence at present than would justify a remand, and asked that prisoner might be remanded for a week to enable the police to obtain further evidence. Prisoner asked to be allowed to make a statement, and after he had been cautioned by the Magistrate he said he did not dine on the premises, and the fire was as great a surprise to him as it was to other people. On Sunday evening from 9.15 to 11.15 he was in quite a different part of the Settlement and could bring evidence to prove it. When he returned on the night in question the fire was out, and the desk containing all his books and samples was completely destroyed. The reason for his taking out the six months' policy was that his lease expired in March next, and the agent of the Meiji Co. declined to carry over the policy to other premises, saying they might not be as good a risk. Prisoner was remanded for a week, pending the production of further evidence.]

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the Canton Insurance Office was held on the 19th October, at the office of the General Agents, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving presided and there were also present—Hon. C. P. Chater, Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple, D. R. Sassoon, F. Maitland (Consulting Committee), G. T. Veitch (Secretary), N. J. Ede, V. A. Caesar Hawkins, A. G. Morris, K. R. Kinnear, R. C. Wilcox, K. McK. Ross, Ho Tung, Ho Fut, Ho U Shang, Chan Sam, S. M. Carvalho, J. Y. V. Vernon, and R. M. Mehta.

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I presume you will be agreeable to my following the usual course and taking the report and accounts as read. The outturn of the 1895 account, although not so good as that of the previous year, has, I trust, given satisfaction. We are enabled to pay the same dividend to shareholders and bonus to contributors as last year, to strengthen our reserve by the addition of \$100,000, bringing that fund up to \$1,300,000, besides carrying forward \$45,015.58 to 1896. The distribution will, I hope, meet with the approval of shareholders. As regards the current year's working, you have doubtless noticed a falling off in the premia for the nine months ending the 30th ult., compared with 1895 to same date. There are various reasons for this; reductions in rates in many directions, the more depressed state of trade, and also in the restrictions we have found it prudent to place upon business which experience had shown to be unremunerative. The known losses to date compare favourably with last year's. Total losses have been fewer, but serious casualties (quite a number arising from fires) have been numerous and payments on account of averages will be heavier than usual; still I am hopeful that the 1896 account may turn out not short of an average one. The various properties mortgaged to the Office here and in Shanghai have been valued by our surveyors, and in every instance there is ample margin on the advances made. Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may desire to ask.

There were no questions and the CHAIRMAN proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. MORRIS—I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts as presented to us. I can only say that if the shareholders feel as I do with respect to the working of this Company they must be more than satisfied. I have not been able to go into the figures minutely, but your explanation of the working in 1896 will no doubt prove satisfactory to shareholders, all of whom will feel that a great deal of credit is due to the Managers and also to their staff. (Applause.)

Carried.

Mr. HAWKINS proposed the confirmation of the appointment of Mr. F. Maitland as a member of the Consulting Committee and the re-election of the retiring members—Hon. C. P. Chater, Messrs. D. R. Sassoon, D. Gillies, and H. L. Dalrymple.

Mr. VERNON seconded.

Carried.

Mr. KINNEAR proposed the re-election as auditors of Messrs. Fullarton Henderson and A. Coxon.

Mr. HO TUNG seconded.

Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. I have to thank you for your attendance. Dividend warrants will be issued to-morrow.

RAUB.

The mining manager's report for the four weeks ending 30th September, 1896, runs as follows:—

Raub Hole.—No. 2 Shaft South. This section still continues to look very well. In the intermediate drive, going south, we have passed through the main ore chute, and have driven about 20 feet in the formation. As I did not think it advisable to go further with this drive, I have stopped it, and started to sink a winze

to connect it with the 220 feet level. This will allow us to work the ore chute to the bottom level. The stopes over the back of the intermediate drive still continue to look very well, the lode being from 1ft. to 4ft. wide. In the 220ft. level the formation has pinched to 3 inches. I do not expect to get any gold in this level until we cut the main ore chute. This drive is now in 235 ft. from the crosscut.

Bukit Koman.—In this section prospects continue to look very well; in fact, the more this mine is opened up, the better the opinion I have of its future value. No. 1 Level.—In the face going north the lode is 8 ft. wide, and shows nice gold occasionally in breaking the ore. The ground is good for driving, and fair progress is being made.

The New Find.—In my last two weekly letters I have referred to the new lode found in the crosscut going west from near the face of this level. It was first met with 35ft. in from the main drive, and the hanging wall met with at 46ft. It is a series of quartz leaders, with layers of slate between, and carries fair gold all through. The formation is irregular, but, as far as it has been opened, will average about 10ft., the whole of which is good milling ore. There has not yet been sufficient work done to say what it is likely to be; but from present appearances, I should say it is a parallel lode. Should this prove to be so, it means that the ore reserves of this section are duplicated. The air is very bad in these workings, and even with the aid of a fan work has often to be suspended, as the lights cannot be got to burn.

South Level.—In the face of this level the lode is 12 feet wide, and carries fair gold all through. Good progress is being made in driving this level, as the ground is favourable. This level is now nearly 900 feet from face to face, with every prospect of being carried to a practically unlimited extent. In the stopes there is no change, as very little work is being done there.

No. 2 Level.—In this level the work of extending the two faces is being steadily carried on, and better progress is being made, as the ground is more favourable. In the face going north the lode has opened out again, and is now fully 10ft. wide with every appearance of widening. The lode carries fair gold all through, the whole of which is being sent to the mill for crushing. In the south face we are driving on the foot-wall side of the lode in diorite, slate, and quartz, which are being sent to the mullock tip. The rest of the lode, 7ft. to 8ft., has not yet been taken down. The total length of this level is now close on 80 feet. Taking this section all round, it never looked better.

Bukit Malacca.—Steady progress is being made with the sinking of this shaft, notwithstanding the heavy flow of water we have to contend with. The shaft is now sunk to a total depth of 140 feet, and preparations are being made for putting in the opening timbers. As soon as these are in position the sinking of another ten feet for a well-hole will be continued; after that is completed we shall commence driving for the lode.

Western Lode.—Stopping is going on as usual with one shift, and the usual quantity of ore is being sent to the mill. There is still a large quantity of ground to work in these stopes; how much it is difficult to say, as we continue to discover fresh bodies of ore.

Battery.—This has been kept going full time; on the 28th instant a rough clean-up took place, 1,400 tons of ore yielding 2,072 ozs. of amalgam. The mill did not resume crushing until 9 p.m. on Tuesday, owing to the boxes of Nos. 1 and 2 batteries having to be taken out to effect some repairs. I am pleased to say that all fear of having to stop crushing for want of water is now at an end, as there is a fair supply in the dam.

WM. BIBBY.

The Glen liner *Glenfallach*, which arrived at Singapore from Kuchintotzu on the 19th September with a cargo of coal, has changed owners, having been sold to Messrs. Wee Bin and Co. for £6,500. She is now at New Harbour undergoing repairs and alterations to adapt her to the requirements of the local trade. It is understood to be uncertain as yet where she will be run to.—*Free Press*

JELEBU MINING AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to submit a statement of the Company's accounts for the period from 13th February, 1896, to 9th August, 1896, being the first half of the eighth year of the Company's existence by the Chinese calendar.

JELEBU.

Mr. Bibby's report on the Rin Lode has already been published. The preliminary report, by German metallurgists, on the twenty-five tons of lode stuff referred to in last report has been received. The substance of it is that, after first wet concentration, fully 5½ per cent. dry weight of crude ore was shown, and that, after roasting and second wet concentration, nearly 4 per cent. dry weight of the crude ore was shown. But a further report, to be confirmed by other experts, is promised later.

The directors think that, in light of these prospects of successful lode mining, they might be justified in now looking on the Rin Lode as an asset of some value; nevertheless, they have written off the money spent on developing the mine during the half year. The sum so written off is \$3,611. The outlay would have been considerably larger but for the fact that all tin won during the operations has been credited to this account. Careful calculations will be made, when the final report arrives, before deciding that the lode shall be worked.

As regards the alluvial mines, the sum of \$10,000 has been written off from advances to miners. That sum is slightly in excess of the manager's recommendation.

MALIWUN.

The initial stages of occupying this concession may now be considered as over, and the manager has been instructed to revise the accounts accordingly. For some time, however, a small business is all that can be expected. All assets have been taken at a low valuation; and all other charges have been transferred to Maliwun Concession account, which now stands at \$40,000. That sum does not represent a real asset unless the concession proves to be of future value.

The North Hill range has been further prospected, and the prospects, so far, look favourable. The prospector reports large tin deposits in the hills, and a small parcel of lode stuff is being prepared for shipment to Europe for a trial crushing.

The receipts of ore from the alluvial mines have been double those of the previous half year.

The Burmah Government are assisting the Company in every reasonable way in opening up the country. They are making roads, have started a postal service, and are now arranging for telegraphic and steamer communication, of which the latter is the more important. A regular steamer from Penang with Maliwun as terminus will attract coolie immigration and tend to local development.

GENERAL.

The prospecting, both in Jebebu and Maliwun, is being conducted on an estimate approved by the directors. The sums so far sanctioned are \$4,764 for Maliwun and \$2,843 for Jebebu, both for six months.

The managers, both in Jebebu and in Maliwun, have been instructed not to give any more advances to miners without the express sanction of the directors. That is considered necessary, as the present low price of tin makes such advances too risky.

The working expenses have been considerably reduced during the half year.

ACCOUNTS.

After writing off \$11,485 from the Maliwun Concession, \$3,611 for Rin Lode development, \$10,000 from Jebebu advances to miners, and after writing off the reserve fund of \$10,000, the profit and loss account stands with a debit of \$6,781.

That amount is proposed to be carried forward as a debit balance.

J. P. JOAQUIM, } Directors.
ARNOT REID, }
HUTTENBACH BROTHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 9TH AUGUST, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	
To capital fully paid 45,000 shares at \$5 each	\$225,000
Dividends unpaid	803
Unpaid charges and sundry creditors	4,000
	\$230,137

ASSETS.	
JELEBU.	
Houses and coolies' quarters and godowns	\$2,843
Additions to property	513
	\$3,327
Less sales	81
	\$3,246
Less 25 per cent. written off	811
	2,434
House and godown furniture, trade utensils, plant, waterways, and roads	\$3,671
Additions	364
	\$4,035
Less sales	173
	\$3,862
Less 15 per cent. written off	570
	3,292
25 bullocks and 8 carts	\$620
Depreciation written off	303
	317
Ore bags	\$307
Additions to stock	230
	\$537
Depreciation written off	187
	350
Stores in stock for sale to miners	7,317
Balance of advances to miners	23,042
Less written off as doubtful	10,000
	13,042
Ore in stock on 9th August *	14,913
Cash in manager's hands at Jebebu	1,716
Sundry debtors	364

MALIWUN.	
Maliwun concession	\$51,485
Less written off	11,485
	40,000
Buildings, plant, furniture, boats, carts and bullocks, and ore bags	8,710
Stock of provisions, stores, opium, and medicines for sale to miners	6,762
Ore in stock	10,418
Balance of advances to miners	\$15,834.94
Less written off as doubtful	10,834.94
	5,000
Cash in manager's hand	841
Sundry debtors	67
GENERAL.	
Cash in hands of General Agents	23
Amounts on fixed deposit and balance of current account with the Co.'s bankers	107,599
Sundry debtors	154
Balance of profit and loss	6,781
	\$230,137

* All the Jebebu ore has since been sold and delivered, and the valuation is based on the proceeds.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 9TH AUGUST, 1896.

To 25 per cent. written off from buildings and plant	811
15 per cent. written off from furniture and trade utensils	579
Depreciation written off from ore bags	187
Cost of prospecting	3,681
General charges at Jebebu	3,111
General charges at Singapore, directors' fees	\$1,200
Auditors' fees, stationery, painting, etc.	228
Agents' commission	1,045
	2,474
Amount written off from Jebebu advances as doubtful	10,000
Written off from Maliwun concession	11,485
	\$32,262
By balance from last account	\$1,492.42
Less transfer to reserve fund	937.84
	\$554
Royalty and profit on ore and tin	10,272
Profit on stores and general business	2,609
Bank interest	2,645
Reserve fund written off	10,000
Balance being loss	6,781
	\$32,262

The Foochow Echo of the 10th October says:—Foochow may be going to the wall, but the time is not yet. Five steamers clear this afternoon, the *Prinz Heinrich* for the Continent, the *Dardanus* for London, the *Kaisow* for New York, the *Haiboong* for Amoy, and the *Haeshin* for Shanghai.

H.K. CRICKET CLUB.

1ST XI. V. ALL COMERS.

In the opening match played under the above title last Saturday the multitude, according to precedent, but doubtfully sound principle, took first innings. To judge, however, from the many long waits between the fall of the wickets, they seemed to be as sheep without a shepherd. From 11.30 to 3.45 p.m. the first eleven—not overstrong in bowling—were kept in the field getting rid of 24 batsmen of very varying style and calibre. Eccles's lobs worked great havoc at first and got rid of Ward and Davies, two dangerous men. Then came a long stand by Boden and Morcom, which produced 65 runs and some of the best batting of the day. Boden playing in an easy and effective fashion, and making 51 out of 68 scored at the fall of his wicket. Both fell victims to Mast. Later on Langhorne made a promising debut, whilst Holland (who batted in taking style) and Tomes and Anderson each scored over 20. Mackenzie, though he did not score heavily, played a few of the best overs of the day and showed defence combined with hitting power. Crawford was miserably run out by his *vis-à-vis* and several others also for various reasons just missed their century by a hundred. Amongst the novelties of the season we expect to find useful additions in Langhorne, Mackenzie, Ward, and Crawford; at the nets the form of the players has been good and it is hoped that any bad luck that attended them on Saturday will merely stimulate them to efface its remembrance.

Tired, and with only an hour and a half to wipe out 211 runs, the sole chance of the XI. was to play for a draw, which was just achieved by an effective stand by Thresher and Smith for the last wicket. It was evident that many of the XI. had not yet played themselves into form or become familiar with the pace of the ground. Of course the net-work of fielders—a mighty maze yet not without a plan—prevented free scoring, and ground driving or out of bounds hitting were the right tactics. Eccles as an exponent of the latter and Johnstone, of the former method were good models for rising cricketers of like propensities to observe, not to slavishly imitate, mark. But for the play of the two last men, the XI. would have had to put up with defeat, from which Thresher's hard and safe (? says Davies) hitting rescued them. The XXII. had a fair quintett of bowlers in Davies, Langhorne, Mackenzie, McNeill, and Bennett, the first named having the excellent average of five wickets for 27 runs, whilst Mackenzie secured two for 6 runs apiece. Speaking generally, there was a healthy tone of seriousness about Saturday's cricket, and a happy absence of that jeering (often misspelled "cheering") which usually marks the failures or successes of popular veterans who play cricket of its own sake and not for the amusement for their degenerate coevals or juniors in the pavilion.

As usual in Hongkong, when a man promises to play cricket at 11 a.m., he does not regard time as of the essence of the contract. Certain players evinced signs of tenacity of purpose, but forgot that tenacity of grasp was an equally important part of cricket. Mounsey, Mast, Ward, and Tomes were illustrations of these two kinds of tenacity, displayed sometimes in combination, sometimes in isolation. Then there were some who feared being hit on the "back of the tummy" as Mr. Punch puts it, whilst there were many who did not run after the ball as if a mad terrier were yapping at their heels. The art of running between the sticks was not understood of some, who became stage struck, muttering as it were "To run or not to run—that is the question," which was soon answered by the umpire's emphatic "out," again others, whom age ought to have cured, Parthian-wise looked behind them as they ran and in consequence lost pace and runs. We were glad to notice the absence of any flourish of the bat in preparing to face the bowler, as if it were the batsman's function to scare flies off the wicketkeeper's nose. Now, wearied reader, the chief winter question in Hongkong is, "Are we to have a good cricket season?" You all know how this momentous question can be answered affirmatively and to you we address Pope's (not of that illustrious line whose prototype is wicket

keeper in the realms above) call to Bo(w)ling-broke—

Awake my St. John, leave all meaner things
To low ambition and the pride of kings.

Sir William Robinson and the President, Mr. Coxon, watched the game, which was also graced by the presence of many ladies and enlivened by the music of the Hongkong Regimental Band, which, by the courtesy of Major Retallick and the officers, was in attendance.

Appended are the score and analysis:—

ALL COMERS.

Lieut. Boden, R.B., c sub., b Mast	51
A. G. Ward, b Eccles	1
Lieut. Davies, R.A., b Eccles	0
Mr. Morcom, R.N., c Mast	17
Capt. Langhorne, R.A., b Smith	12
Lieut. Holland, R.B., c Smith, b Vallings	28
D. Wood, c Mast, b Vallings	0
Capt. Loveband, A.D.C., b Vallings	0
Lieut. Berger, H.K.R., b Smith	2
J. Hooper, c Eccles, b Smith	4
Capt. Ramsey, run out	1
H. Smith, b Smith	5
C. Inchbald, b Vallings	0
A. Mackenzie, c Mounsey, b Vallings	2
Lieut. Greene, R.A., c Thresher, b Vallings	9
C. A. Tomes	29
E. A. Measor, b Vallings	1
McNeill, R.N., c Ferguson, b Vallings	0
A. Anderson, b Thresher	21
C. C. Platt, st. Ferguson, b Eccles	3
Stevens, c Chinaman, b Smith	0
Crawford, run out	0
Bennet, not out	2
Col. Noel Clarke, c and b Smith	9
Bouton, run out	3
Extras	11

211

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	NB. Wickets.
S. Smith	25	9	46	1
Capt. Eccles	8-2	2	33	—
Rev. Vallings	31	8	72	—
E. Mast	14	2	19	—
T. H. Thresher	7	2	30	—

1st XI.

G. D. Campbell, c Bennet, b Davies	1
Rev. G. Vallings, b Davies	3
Capt. Ferguson, c Morcom, b Davies	2
Capt. Dyson, l.b.w., b Davies	8
Capt. Eccles, c Ward, b Davies	19
Sarg. Major Johnston, c Green, b Mackenzie	14
E. Mast, c Tomes, b Mackenzie	3
W. K. Mounsey, b Bennet	10
Lieut. P. G. Anderson, b McNeill	6
T. S. Smith, not out	15
Lieut. J. H. Thresher, R.B., not out	33
Leg bye	1

115

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Overs.	Maid.	Runs.	Wides.	NB. Wickets.
P. G. Davies	12	3	29	—
Bennet, R.N.	14	2	33	—
A. Mackenzie	7	1	12	—
McNeill, R.N.	5	—	16	—
C. Platt	2	—	15	—
Capt. Langhorne	2	—	11	—

HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE MACEWEN CUP.

The competition which finished on the 19th October was held under most favourable circumstances as regards the weather and the course. The new mowing machine arrived last week and has been made good use of, the lies being now as good as possible where real golfing turf is not to be found. The generality of the returns are bad, the only ones worthy of note being those of Messrs. Morris and Badeley. These members played steady golf throughout and win the Cup, Pool, and Bogie Cup between them. The entries were larger than usual and it is encouraging to see so many members turn out when there are so many other attractions.

MACEWEN CUP AND SWEEP.

Mr. F. J. Badeley	100	16	84
Mr. P. de C. Morris	101	15	86
Mr. E. M. Knox	111	24	87
Mr. C. W. May	100	12	88*
Mr. H. W. Slade	107	18	89
Mr. C. Palmer	103	11	92
Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	110	18	92
Mr. G. Stewart	97	4	93
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	104	9	93
Mr. C. A. Tomes	108	15	93
Mr. C. H. Grace	109	12	97

* Wins Sweep.

There were 25 entries for the Cup.

POOL.

Mr. P. de C. Morris	98	15	83
Mr. M. Stewart	104	15	89
Mr. C. H. Grace	102	12	90
Mr. C. A. Tomes	108	15	93
Mr. G. Stewart	97	8	93
Mr. C. E. Hume	101	3	98
Mr. W. A. Duff	112	12	100

13 entries.

BOGIE CUP.

Mr. P. de C. Morris	5 down
Mr. C. Palmer	6
Mr. G. W. F. Playfair	7
Mr. C. H. Grace	7
Mr. C. A. Tomes	9
Mr. W. A. Duff	9
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	9
Mr. C. E. Hume	9
Mr. G. Stewart	10

20 entries.

THE R.A. CRICKET TEAM AT SWATOW.

R.A. v. SWATOW.

SWATOW, 15th October.

Last Saturday was observed as a holiday in Swatow, the occasion being a visit from the Royal Artillery cricket team. Restalrig grounds were kindly placed at the disposal of the opposing elevens, and the wicket was in perfect condition. "A wet parting" from friends in Amoy, followed by a night of tossing in the old Namoa, combined to land the champions of the R.A. in Swatow not in the very best of form for coming to the wicket. Our visitors were not at home with the bowling of Swatow, and were all dismissed for 29 runs.

Appended are the scores:—

SWATOW.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
G. Sinclair, b Davies	6 b Severn
J. A. Tipp, run out	5 c Lovell, b Davies
H. E. Fulford, b Blease	21 c and b Blease
W. W. E. Ross, b Langhorn	0 b Lovell
G. Williams, c Grayson, b Blease	8 b Langhorn
J. W. Innocent, b Blease	4 b Blease
C. Thorne, b Blease	1 b Blease
J. A. Harvey, c Severn, b Davies	3 c Langhorn, b Severn
J. Steele, b Blease	1 b Blease
C. P. Dawson, b Blease	0 not out
E. C. Wilson, not out	2 c Severn, b Davies
	Byes, &c.

51

81

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

1st Innings.	2nd Innings.
C. W. Buzzard, b Ross	6 did not bat
Sergt. Major Severn, c and b Tipp	1 not out
H. F. E. Lewin, c Ross, b Tipp	0 did not bat
Q. M. Sergt. Blease, b Tipp	5 did not bat
G. P. Davies, c Tipp, b Ross	0 did not bat
H. S. Langhorn, c Fulford, b Ross	4 b Tipp
A. W. H. Grayson, b Tipp	0 did not bat
Sergt. Wells, b Ross	1 did not bat
Sergt. Lovell, not out	9 b Ross
P. Cruickshank, c & b Ross	1 did not bat
Sgt. M. Mackenzie, c Ross	0 did not bat
Leg Byes	2

29

27

THE JAPAN-SHANGHAI CRICKET MATCH.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB v. JAPAN.

The following is the score of the above match played at Shanghai on the 13th and 14th October:—

First Innings.	Second Innings.
F. E. White, b Mann	14 b Moule
E. W. Tate, c Macgregor, b St. Croix	11 c and b Mann
C. Lucas, b Cox	53 b Mann
F. E. Wilkinson, l.b.w., b Mann	0 c and b St. Croix
E. W. Townsend, b Moule	10 c Sawyer, b Mann
A. B. Walford, c & b Mann	6 b Mann
Matt Smith, b Cox	10 b Mann
A. Kingdon, c Macgregor, b Cox	0 b Mann
A. L. Robinson, b St. Croix	0 b Cox
H. S. Goddard (Capt.) b St. Croix	0 not out
B. H. Pearson, not out	0 c Sawyer, b Mann
Byes, 7; l.b. 4	11 Extras

115

83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
St. Croix	15.1	3	43
Moule	7	1	17
Mann	16	4	25
Farbridge	5	1	7
McClure	3	—	12
Cox	2	2	—

Second Innings.

Mann	22	1	23	7
Cox	13	5	18	1
St. Croix	9	1	22	1
Moule	4	—	9	1

SHANGHAI.

First Innings.

C. M. Firth, c Pearson, b Tate	3 did not bat
W. H. Moule, b Lucas	52 st. Robinson, b Goddard
F. H. Sawyer, l.b.w., b Tate	0 did not bat
J. Mann, b White	2 not out
F. A. de St. Croix, b Tate	3 b White
W. B. Cheetham, c Walford, b Goddard	15 did not bat
W. J. Tyack, b White	27 c Lucas, b Tate
P. A. Cox, c Lucas, b White	2 did not bat
R. C. Farbridge, run out	10 b Goddard
A. J. McClure, c Robinson, b White	5 not out
R. Macgregor, not out	0 did not bat
Extras	6 Extras

130

70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Tate	27	10	39
Goddard	7	1	20
Lucas	19	6	25
White	13.4	3	28
Townend	3	—	12

Second Innings.

Lucas	2	—	7	—
Tate	10	3	25	1
White	5	—	22	1
Goddard	4	1	11	2

THE JAPAN CRICKETERS V. SHANGHAI RECREATION CLUB.

The following is the score of the match played at Shanghai between the Japan team and the Recreation Club, in which the visitors gained a victory by 38 runs and then, playing out time, put together 110 runs for the loss of but three batsmen:—

JAPAN.	Runs.	Wkts.
F. E. Wilkinson, b T. Wallace	18	c and b Jackson
C. Lucas, c Naylor, b Jackson	46	c and b White
F. E. White, c H. Veitch, b Jackson	7	run out
E. W. Tate, b Möller	2	—
Matt Smith, b Naylor	5	—
E. W. Townsend, run out	3	not out
A. B. Walford (Capt.), c S. Wallace, b T. Wallace	4	not out
A. Kingdon, c Purcell, b T. Wallace	5	—
H. S. Goddard, b T. Wallace	0	—
B. H. Pearson, not out	0	—
Leg bye, 1; w.b., 1	2	—
	97	110

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

First Innings.

Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.
Jackson	26	10	34
Möller	9	2	20
H. Veitch	2	0	12
T. Wallace	10.3	1	20
Naylor	4	2	9

Second Innings.

Jackson	12	0	32	1
T. Wallace	2	0	16	0
Griffin	5	0	16	0
Möller	2	0	10	0
Naylor	6	2	22	0
White	5	1	7	1
S. Wallace	2	0	5	0

S.R.C.

H. W. Row, b White	9
H. Veitch, b White	3
S. M. Wallace, l.b.w., b Tate	3
W. H. Jackson, b Lucas	30
N. E. Möller, b White	1
T. Wallace (Capt.), c Kingdon, b White	2
F. Griffin, b Goddard	3
G. H. Purcell, b Lucas	0
T. Veitch, c and b Goddard	1
H. O. White, c Kingdon, b Goddard	2
J. Naylor, not out	1
Byes, 3; w.b. 1	4

59

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs	Wkts.
Tate	13	6	14	1
White	12	3	29	4
Lucas	4	1	6	2
Goddard	3.2	1	6	3

THE INTERNATIONAL EIGHT-OARED RACE AT SHANGHAI.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE "DAILY PRESS,"]
SHANGHAI, 19th October.

The Scotch crew won the International Eight at the Regatta to-day.

[There were only two crews entered, the English and the Scotch. The composition of the crews as arranged at the date of last mail advices was as follows:—*English*: Bow, Courtenay; 2, Carter; 3, Birt; 4, Phillippo; 5, Cooper; 6, Pitzipios; 7, Leveson; Stroke, Hide. *Scotch*: Bow, Fergusson; 2, Cumming; 3, Miller; 4, Sutherland; 5, A. Stewart; 6, Adamson; 7, H. Stewart; Stroke, McNeill.]

TAXING OF CHINESE MANUFACTURES.

We give a translation of the Rules, as it reaches us from a Chinese source, under which Chinese manufactures are to be taxed. The rules (nine in all) are framed by Sir Robert Hart and have been presented to the Tsungli Yamen for adoption. From the first of them we infer that they are meant to be binding on Chinese concerns only, but as we understand that it has been proposed to levy a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* duty on Chinese manufactured goods generally (this we were the first to publish on the 12th of August), we think it important to give publicity thereto, for if foreigners are to be taxed they will most probably come under the same rules.

The following are the Rules referred to:—

1.—Mills or factories established by Chinese merchants in foreign styled buildings, where foreign machinery or foreign methods are used for manufacturing goods, are to be reported, before erection, with all details as to locality, capital, and nature of the concern, to the nearest Commissioner of Customs, who will, with the local officials, inspect the spot, and, if practicable, issue a licence for their erection. Those already in existence will have also to be provided with the same; such licence to be renewed every ten years, with a fee of Tls. 100 for each renewal.

2.—All licensed establishments must have a "Customs godown" attached thereto, where the manufactured goods are to be stored before being sold.

3.—Goods about to be sent in to the godown should be passed through the Customs by an application giving number of packages, description, and value of the goods.

4.—All goods before leaving the godown are to be paid duty on, at 10 per cent. upon their value, for which a duty receipt will be granted, and after which the goods are at liberty either to be sold for local consumption or to be transported inland or to coast ports or to foreign countries, as the case may be, upon application being made for a proper permit.

5.—The Customs may at any time inspect the buildings and machinery, and if the same are in any way endangering lives they are empowered to order the manufactory to be closed until satisfactory repairs shall have been effected.

6.—Factories situated beyond 10 li of the Customs of any port must be provided with an apartment for the station of a Customs Examiner to be deputed there. Owners of factories, however situated (whether within the limit or not), may also apply for a Customs officer to be stationed there, provided proper accommodation be furnished and a sum be paid annually towards "defraying Customs expense."

[The exact amount is not stated.—Ed. S.M.]

7.—Factories in Treaty Ports are to have the licence granted them by the Customs of that port; those established inland, on the canal in Chekiang and Kiangsu, say

North of Kabsing } are under the jurisdiction
South of Tanyang } of the Soochow Customs.
West of K'unshan }
North of Kabsing, under that of the Hang-how Customs.

Establishments at other provinces are to apply to the nearest Commissioners of Customs for the necessary licence.

8.—As to how the duty is to be levied on the manufactured goods and how it is to be accounted for and remitted to the Board is to be entirely left to the various Commissioners of Customs at the different ports, who shall report upon what way they may have devised for so doing, and they shall further, from time to time, draw up such regulations as may seem necessary under the circumstances of the different places.

9.—All licences, duty receipts, and transporting permits are to bear a stamp, to be decided upon hereafter, to make them legal.

It is further stated that, as some of the High Provincial authorities have had the Emperor's sanction exempting duty in the case of their manufactories, the Tsungli Yamen is requested by the Inspector-General to take steps with the view of getting the order countermanded, so that the *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent. may be enforced universally upon whom it may concern.—*Mercury*.

MR. DUDGEON'S MISSION.

Shanghai, 10th October.

The doubts expressed in our editorial of Wednesday last as to the success of Mr. Dudgeon's mission are confirmed by the news that he left Peking on Tuesday or Wednesday last. If the co-operative policy that once flourished at the capital were still alive there, the other Ministers might, however lukewarm at heart in the matter, have been expected to lend their aid to Sir Claude MacDonald, and present a united front towards the Chinese, if only out of good-fellowship. But in the present state of things in Peking this cannot be looked for; and we fear that it will be found that the Chamber of Commerce will have to retrace its way, the unanimity which the various nationalities that are represented in the Chamber showed in despatching Mr. Dudgeon finding little or no reflection in the Corps Diplomatique at Peking.—*N. C. Daily News*.

DEATH OF THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

Mr. E. Ghisi, Italian Consul at Shanghai, has received the news of the death at Peking on Thursday night, 8th October, from dysentery, of the Italian Minister, Commendatore Alessandro Bardi.

The *N. C. Daily News* says:—Great and general regret was felt yesterday at the news, received by telegraph by the Italian Consul here, Mr. E. Ghisi, of the premature death at Peking at 10 p.m. on Thursday, from dysentery, of Commendatore Alessandro Bardi, Minister for Italy at Peking. Commander Bardi was only a little over fifty, Peking being his first post as Minister. He spent the summer at Chefoo, where he was a very popular addition to the society of that fashionable watering-place; he left it for Peking on the 25th ult., and it was not even known here that he was ill. He had many friends in Shanghai, and will be greatly regretted socially, as well as in the official circle at the capital.

THE OPENING OF SHASHIH.

The following despatch has been published:—

Legation of the United States.

Peking, 24th September, 1896.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the port of Shashih, in the province of Hupeh, will be opened, under the provisions of the Shimonoseki treaty, to foreign commerce on the 1st day of October next, corresponding with the first day of the 145th Customs quarter. You are directed to notify American merchants of this announcement.

The Yamen informs me that the date of the opening of Chungking will be fixed by the Customs later.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,
CHARLES DENBY.

Thos. R. Jernigan, Esq., United States Consul-General, Shanghai.

The Offertories of Sunday last in the Cathedral on behalf of the Hospitals in Hongkong and Pakhoi amounted to \$269.87.

THE OPENING OF HANGCHOW.

Beyond the fact that Hangchow is now an open port, there is but little after all to chronicle in connection with the ceremonies of the 1st. The day was heralded with blasts of trumpets and much beating of gongs, and the Customs premises were adorned with some weary-looking flags falling with an effortless sadness, limpy through the steamy ether. Officials came by the score to visit the Commissioner's and the silk filature establishments, both of which absorbed the august personages from view, and left without a horde of ragged unwashed, half-fed looking rascals, who certainly gave the impression of having been imported direct from Shanghai, so identical did they appear with the rag-tag official retinues of that port. The chief evidences of new life in the port are the steam launches which now ply to and fro within the limits and bring numbers of visitors. The price of land has suddenly fallen again, being only \$250 per *mow* for the front section, and about \$200 for the other sections, but I believe no area of less than 6 *mow* is disposed of. The leases run for thirty years, and are for foreigners only. The work on the new Customs building goes on apace, and in a few days the walls of the first floor will be finished. It looks quite imposing. The foundation for the new cotton mill is also being dug, and the contracts for the machinery are signed and sealed, so we shall soon have another smoke stack, and another whistler to create diversion. All the farm houses on the front section are being pulled down, and the land is ready to be taken up by foreigners. One section has I see been reserved near the south end of the Settlement for a railway station, which encourages the hope that progress will include the iron horse at some future date. There are no signs of electric light yet, but I hear that the cotton mill will be fitted with it for economy's sake. Some energetic person might utilize the silk filature boilers, as they were intended to work 500 spindles, and will actually have to work only 208, which will leave a lot of spare power for a dynamo.—*Shanghai Times* correspondent.

THE RUSSO-CHINESE "SECRET TREATY."

Mr. G. D. Scott, Reuter's agent, kindly informs us that he has received a telegram from Peking, dated the 2nd instant, stating that Count Cassini, Russian Minister, left for home on leave on the 30th ult. He had waited a month, having refused to proceed until the Manchuria Railway Convention between Russia and China was signed.

[The native report is that the Emperor tried to postpone the signature of this Convention until after Li Hung-chang's arrival at Peking, but to this Count Cassini would not submit.—Ed.]

A SALVAGE CLAIM.

In the Admiralty Court at Shanghai on the 9th October the hearing was commenced of a suit brought by the China Navigation Co., owners of the steamer *Paotung*, against the owners of the steamer *Strathesk*, to recover Tls. 20,000 for salvage services. On the 24th July the *Paotung*, bound from Swatow to Shanghai, sighted the *Strathesk* (from Hongkong to Shanghai) in distress, having lost all the blades of her propeller in a typhoon. The *Paotung* towed the disabled steamer to Woosung, the work being attended with much difficulty. For the *Strathesk* it was contended that the services rendered and the risk incurred by the *Paotung* were exaggerated, that the service rendered was towage and not salvage, and it was submitted that Tls. 10,000, which sum was paid into court, was sufficient to satisfy the claim of the plaintiffs.

The hearing was concluded on the 10th October, and the Judge gave his decision at once in the following terms:—I do not think it would be any use my taking time to consider the case further. I think the offer made by the other side is as much as could have been expected, and I think it is about right. Whether it should be a little more or a little less I do not think it is worth my while or anybody else's to inquire. I think that Tls. 10,000 is a proper

amount. It has been paid in and it has not been accepted. It must go as amount to be awarded to the plaintiffs, and as they have not accepted it they will have to pay costs.

TIENTSIN.

7th October.

We hear that Captain Ilinsky, a Russian military officer, arrived at Port Arthur from Vladivostock during the middle of September last, and has been engaged in surveying the country through Kin Chowting.

Railway projects are attracting visitors to these parts on business intent. Amongst others Colonel Jeffers, G.E., of the United States, and Mr. O. Shea, his Secretary, passed through this week en route to Peking, and we understand these gentlemen are contemplating projected journeyings into Siberia.

We are glad to note that the long talked-of "Junior Club" is about to become an accomplished fact. There is certainly room for such an institution in Tientsin, and we heartily wish it every success. We understand that the Club House is to be in the French Settlement, immediately adjoining Yu-tai Hotel.

The press, here and abroad, are all more or less engaged in discussing the financial straits of China, and it is a little curious that no one has pointed out one item where some Tls. 7,000,000 might be yearly saved to the Imperial Government. This item is for tribute rice, about a million piculs of which is annually sent up to Peking. Ordinary merchant's rice of equal quality to the tribute can be laid down at Peking for Taels 3.50 per picul, whereas it is an actual fact that each picul of tribute rice costs about Taels 11 before it reaches the capital. To deprive all the different officials of the perquisites and plunder that accrue to them in transporting and disposing of this cereal would certainly be a gigantic task; but when poverty is pleaded as an excuse for additional duties this little item might, with advantage, be taken notice of by the respective Foreign Ministers.

The breach in the river at the Tientsin Bend has now been closed, having taken exactly eight weeks, while it might have been closed in as many hours, and indeed should never have taken place. During two days at the beginning of the week all work was suspended, as those particular days were supposed to have some bad loss attached to them as regards closing breaches. What a commentary on the grave discussions that are going on in the newspapers of the civilised world as to the regeneration of China, the building of fleets, railways, &c., when we have here in the metropolitan province a ditch a little out of order which a school-boy at home could have prevented from breaking loose with his spade and barrow, but nevertheless is allowed for weeks to spread havoc and desolation all round, under the eyes of the magnates of the Empire, and at the last moment is permitted to entail further considerable loss because some ass or rogue decreed such and such a day for closing to be unlucky. However, we should perhaps remember that our grandmothers would have done the same thing had a hare crossed their path in the morning.

Mr. Schaller, a German, who has now for a considerable number of years been engaged as a military instructor in the north of China, was subjected to rather an adventure the other day at Lu-tai. There are a great number of troops there at present, but for months past a good many of the old ragamuffins have been periodically dismissed, and it appears that some of those resented their dismissal and resolved to rob Mr. Schaller, who they thought had been sure to accumulate a store of sycee. They attacked his house during the night, and after assaulting his servants and killing his interpreter with swords, they made for Mr. Schaller, who was in his house. It is said that he was armed with a revolver, which he was reluctant to use, and nearly paid for his clemency with his life, as the revolver was knocked out of his hand with a stick. The ruffians, encouraged by this success, made a rush at him; but he escaped to an inner chamber and was able to lock the door. Here he possessed himself of another firearm, and warned his assailants that he would shoot the first man that entered his room. Quite unaware that he had a gun in his hand, the mob, of about forty, broke down the door, and Mr. Schaller promptly and

rightly shot the first man dead. The others soon made themselves scarce, and it is satisfactory to learn that ten of them were very soon caught, and immediately beheaded by the orders of General Li. Mr. Schaller is the officer who pluckily went to Pingyang during the late war to assist the Chinese, but had to ride hard and long to escape the shots of his dutiful and brave subordinates in their endeavour to kill him.—*Peking and Tientsin Times.*

SAIGON.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

8th October.

M. Rousseau, the Governor-General, is here at present and will visit the interior and Cambodia. On the 1st inst. he went to Mytho, thereby inaugurating the express trains of the Mytho Railway, which do the distance of 70 kilometres in one hour and forty minutes, a very fair achievement. The only stoppage is at Tanan, the capital of the province of the same name.

A hopeful view is taken of the recently started mining enterprises. One Company is prospecting the gold and copper mines of Attopen, on the river Sé-khong, which joins the Mekong at Stung-treng, and another Company has been formed to examine the tin districts of Kammon, in the North Laos, near the Tonkin frontier, and of which Vinh is the port. Neither Company has yet begun actual work, but the prospects seem very fair and encouraging. The railway across the island of Khone being now in working order will of course materially assist communication with the Upper Mekong valley.

The weather in Cochinchina is now very favourable. Rain is still falling plentifully everywhere and another month of the same weather will ensure a first rate crop next year.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

14th October.

Before giving you the news this week I wish to say a few words with reference to a letter published in our local paper (we have only one) signed by "B. G." of Canton (?). The letter says there have recently appeared in the English newspapers, and particularly in the *Daily Press*, various letters criticising the Government, the Bishop, the public servants, and even the Portuguese nationality, and "B. G." requests the editors of our local paper to offer me facilities to express my views in the columns of their journal, so that my news and comments may not appear in a foreign paper. But perhaps "B. G." does not know the position of affairs in this colony. Here everything is worked on monopolist principles, and it seems to me that our local paper runs on the same lines. We have only one paper, and "B. G." says any one can send to it articles, news, or letters for publication. It remains to be seen whether the editor or editors would publish anything that appeared unfavourable to the Government, the Leal Senado, etc. I believe not, but that the communications would simply be pigeon-holed or thrown in the waste paper basket. I say the newspaper has a monopoly, because some time ago some gentlemen wanted to re-establish the *Independente*, but some of the authorities declined to give the necessary licence. A few days ago a gentleman writing from the same place as "B. G." sent a letter to the same paper as "B. G." sent his and signed himself "Macanense." Did the paper accept and publish it? No. Why? Because the letter spoke of a great injustice perpetrated in connection with the giving of an appointment by the Leal Senado to a professor in one of the public schools. And now "B. G." wants me to lose my time in writing to the same paper and then have my communications thrown into the editor's drawer. Let "B. G." write in a contrary sense to that in which he has written on this occasion and see if what he says will come to the public knowledge. "B. G." says that by writing constantly against the Government, etc., foreigners may be led to despise the Portuguese settled in other places. He need not be afraid of that. Common sense will tell and individuals will not be judged by the character of the Government of their country, nor vice versa.

On Tuesday, at 12.45 p.m., the Guia Fort fired one round as a signal that the gunboat

Diu, bringing H.E. Senhor Horta e Costa, was in sight. A crowd immediately began to gather along the Praia Grande to await His Excellency's arrival, and indeed I never before saw such a number of people going with so much delight to receive and welcome a Governor. The whole of the male European population were present with the exception of half-a-dozen who are desirous of showing their personal importance and are trying to form a party against His Excellency, and even they were at the windows to see the procession that accompanied His Excellency to Government House.

The tide was low at the time, so the *Diu* could not come in and had to anchor about six miles out. His Excellency and Lady Horta e Costa came ashore in one of the Government launches, and it was not until about three o'clock that we had the pleasure of shaking hands with His Excellency on the wharf and accompanying him to Government House. Here champagne and port were served and the Secretary-General proposed a toast of welcome to the Governor, wishing him on behalf of the people of Macao health and prosperity and expressing the pleasure the whole community experienced at seeing him back amongst us.

His Excellency returned thanks to the Secretary-General and all present for the enthusiastic welcome accorded to him and expressed his satisfaction at finding himself once more in a colony for which he has such a great affection, at the same time promising to do all in his power for its welfare.

The evening was devoted entirely to the illuminations on the Praya. There were fireworks in front of Government House, and all the public buildings and launches, the two dispensaries, and the Boa Vista Hotel were illuminated, while tar barrels were burnt on the hills of the Guia Fort, the Military Hospital, and at Penha and Taipá, producing a very fine effect. The Praya was so crowded that it was almost impossible to pass along it. The band played in front of Government House.

Last night a ball in honour of His Excellency was given at the Club Uniao, which was very largely attended, there being seventy-three ladies and perhaps a hundred and fifty gentlemen present. The rooms were very handsomely decorated. The programme and menu were as follows:—

PROGRAMME

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1—Quadrilha | 7—Valsa |
| 2—Valsa | 8—Barn Dance |
| 3—Barn Dance | 9—Lanceiros |
| 4—Lanceiros | 10—Valsa |
| 5—Polka | 11—Quadrilha |
| 6—Quadrilha | |

Ceia

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 12—Barn Dance | 17—Quadrilha |
| 13—Valsa | 18—Valsa |
| 14—Lanceiros | 19—Barn Dance |
| 15—Valsa | 20—Lanceiros |
| 16—Polka | 21—Galope |

MENU.

- Potage aux queues de boeuf.
Mayonnaise aux crevettes.
Chapon braisé avec pommes de terre.
Petits filets de veau à la maitre d'hôtel.
Galantine de foie gras.
Mouton sauce blanche.
Dinde truffée.
Faisan à la chausseur.
Jambon d'York.

DESSERT.

- Puddings, Confiture, Cristallisée
et Fruits assorties.
Champagne et Vins divers.

Dancing terminated, about 4 a.m. H.E. was very much pleased with the ball and all the other demonstrations in his honour.

If everything goes on well and smoothly we will have Senhor Horta e Costa as our Governor for two years more. It has given the public much pleasure to learn this, and the pleasure would be still greater if the term could be further prolonged.

The *Nagasaki Express* learns that the local agencies of the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies are shortly to be transferred from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to Messrs. Holme, Ringer & Co.

HONGKONG.

Fine weather favoured us this week. The Volunteers were fortunate in holding their annual encampment at Stonecutter's Island under capital climatic conditions and during the week some excellent and highly instructive drills were put in. There was a big muster at each parade and happily there was no sickness amongst the men. On Thursday an enjoyable concert was given at the Peak Hotel in aid of the funds of the Hongkong Benevolent Society. On Saturday the members of the Jockey Club confirmed a resolution passed respecting the election as stewards of officers of the navy and army. On Monday a meeting of the shareholders in the Canton Insurance Society, Limited, was held, and in the afternoon an organ recital was given at the Union Church by Mr. G. Grumble.

There were 2,425 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 178 were Europeans.

The death rate last month was, for the British and Foreign community, civil population, 24.4, and for the Chinese community 18.5.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Nethersole Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Yuen Fat Hong	...	...	\$25
Lam Pang Po	...	...	25
Pan Fung Sang	...	...	10
Yung Sin Po	...	...	10
Kwong Wing Shun	...	...	10
Chui Chan	...	...	10
Compradore of David & Co.	...	...	10
Lai Hing	...	...	10

Smaller sums, acknowledged in detail in Chinese newspapers... 173

At the Police Court on the 15th October before Hon. Commander Hastings, a coolie was charged with stealing a small timepiece belonging to Mr. Carmichael, of Belilios Terrace. On Wednesday, soon after noon, a chair coolie saw the prisoner leave the house by the front door and at once enquired the reason of his presence. He said he had been looking for A Fuk, a story which was ridiculous, because no one of that name was on the premises. The man was therefore collared and he used such filthy language that the chair coolie thrashed him. This chastisement led to the fortunate discovery that the impudent intruder was a house thief. A timepiece fell from under his clothes and it was at once recognised as having been taken from the dining room of the house. The prisoner was sent to gaol for six weeks with hard labour.

The announcement of the death of Major Moore, of the Army Pay Department, which occurred at the Mount Austin Hotel on Tuesday evening, will occasion very deep regret. Major Moore suffered from a painful affection of the liver and his recovery was pronounced hopeless more than a fortnight ago. The deceased officer was appointed to Hongkong in 1893 and during his residence here he identified himself with the interests of the community. The formation of the Peak Club was mainly due to his assistance in its organisation, he was also Secretary for a time to the Rifle Association, and in various other ways he lent his aid in social and sporting matters. He was a favourite with all who were brought in contact with him and the cutting short of a promising career at the early age of thirty-nine is peculiarly sad.

It is with much regret we record the death of Captain James Stewart, of the Chinese revenue cruiser *Kaipan*, which occurred on board his vessel on the 14th October. Captain Stewart came to Hongkong over thirty years ago. In 1866 he obtained his master's certificate in this colony and in November, 1867, he was appointed commander of the Canton Viceroy's gunboat *Chun To*. Very shortly afterwards he was engaged in the Gulf of Tonkin in the operations against the pirates that at that time infested the coast, and for this service he received two gold medals and the rank of military commander. He left the Viceroy's service in 1886 and in 1888 he joined the Chinese Customs service and was appointed Captain in the service in the same year. He was full of interesting reminiscences and was a most entertaining companion. The funeral took place on the 15th at the Happy Valley and was largely attended.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that Mr. I. Shimizu, Vice-Consul for Japan, has reported his resumption of the duties of the Consulate at this port.

Amongst the passengers who left for home by the P. & O. steamer *Java* on Saturday were Major the Hon. E. Noel, R.B., and Mrs. Noel. Major Noel, we regret to learn, has been invalided.

Mr. F. Ralphs, A.L.C.M., one of the masters of the Diocesan School, has passed his professional examination for the diploma of Associate of the College of Preceptors, London, for which he sat in July under the superintendency of the Inspector of Schools, Dr. Eitel.

The General Managers of the New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited, have received a telegram from Mr. J. D. Humphreys, who is now at the mines, to the effect that a detailed report upon the Queen Mine, with plan and section of the mine, will follow in the steamer *Menmuir*, also that the prospects of success are favourable.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 19th October says:—There was another abnormally high tide yesterday. Many parts of Hongkew were flooded; the water was nearly a foot deep on the Public Garden foreshore, and poured through the gateway into the road, which, owing to the drains being unequal to the task of carrying the volume of water away, resembled a small lake. All the jetties along the Bund were awash, and in some places the water had overflowed the Bund itself. Along the North Soochow Road the water was halfway across the road. The French Bund was completely flooded, and some of the buildings facing the river had several inches of water in the compounds and passages.

At the Shanghai Mixed Court on the 5th October Mr. A. L. Anderson, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, gave evidence of the manner in which he was attacked by some rowdies at Pootung on the evening of Saturday, the 26th of August. He stated that he was returning to his boat and when passing a brick-wall he noticed a native loitering in the vicinity. He took no notice of the man, but as he walked on he observed that the fellow was following him. The man overtook him and then asked if he (Mr. Anderson) had a house-boat. Mr. Anderson, however, took no notice of the question, but walked on. Passing near some houses the man was joined by four others, who immediately set some dogs at the complainant. The latter's dog was at once scared away by this attack and it took the complainant some time to find him again. He then continued his way to his boat, when suddenly a big stone was hurled at him which, striking his elbow, almost turned him around. At the same time he was held firmly from behind and some one struck him on the head with a bludgeon, which crushed his sunhat over his face. He then received two nasty blows on the left knee. Managing at last to free himself the complainant ran across the field to a village, where seeing a house with its door standing open he ran into the place and asked the inmates to help him. He was pursued by the rowdies, but they seeing him enter the house at once dispersed. It happened that the house he entered belonged to the *tipao* of the village, whose son called a sampan-man from the Shanghai side who took him back. The dog which was twice lost in this connection was subsequently returned to complainant two days afterwards. He was sick in bed when the dog was brought back to him. He could not identify any of his assailants, as on the night of the attack it was too dark to distinguish anything. Two *tipaos*, a teashop keeper, and a boatman were then examined and the case was remanded in order to procure more evidence.—*N. C. Daily News*.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

CANTON, 8th October.—Macao Congous.—No settlements have transpired during the past fortnight, and there is no demand from any quarter. In spite of this, there is no increase in the stock, natives getting better prices in the country, from Pouchong houses, and therefore do not send

their Teas to Macao. Scented Capers. Transactions for the fortnight are reported at 14,000 boxes (being various small settlements made from time to time, but not reported) making together a total to date of 215,000 boxes, against 250,000 boxes up to the same time last year. There is no new feature in the market, the above settlements showing no material change in price. Scenting flower is now dearer, and not so plentiful. The Export for the season is estimated at 4½ mills.

SHANGHAI, 16th October.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s circular).—Our last "printed" Tea market advices were under date 2nd instant. The Calcutta Export for September was 25 million pounds, against 17 millions in 1895. Estimated Export of season 126 millions, against 122 millions last season. The Colombo Export for September was 6½ million pounds, against 5 millions for the corresponding month in 1895. China "Type" quality of Congou is quoted at 4½d. a lb. for November delivery, against 5½d. a lb. last year.

Black Tea.—Buyers for the United States have been in the market to some extent, and nearly the whole of the settlements are intended for shipment thither. One string of second crop Keemun at Tls. 13½ to 15 shows very good value.

Settlements reported are:—
Ningchow. 575 ½-cht. at Tls. 13.75 to 22.50 a picul.
Keemun... 705 " " 13.50 to 15.00 "
Hoibow. 1,446 " " 11.00 to 14.25 "
Wenchow. 313 " " 12.00 to 14.00 "
Oonam ... 1,434 " " 10.75 to 15.50 "
Oopack ... 654 " " 19.75 to 16.00 "

Total ... 5,127 ½-chests.

Green Tea.—The advices from the United States have been more encouraging, and settlements in this market have been almost entirely for shipment to America. Estimates of probable supplies are again reduced. Pingsueys.—A considerable business has been done in these descriptions at advancing prices. Teamen continue their system of dribbling out supplies and keeping the market short of stocks. Prices of leaf are said to have risen in the country, and there is nothing to point to any change in total yield.

Country Teas.—We have again to report a general rise in prices and a strengthening demand as it becomes more fully recognised that the total supplies will be so much less than those of last season. Fychows, Tienkai, and Moyuncs have all met with attention, and the advance from the lowest point of the market is from Tails 4 to 5 a picul. The market closes strong with Teamen unwilling sellers, and with their position fairly assured from the number of buyers who all want an interest in the article. Native estimates of total yield now vary from 150,000 half-chests to 170,000 half-chests, and it looks probable that the actual figures will be somewhere between these. Local Pack hongts have been making their leaf into Hyson as much as possible to supply the unusual demand from Bombay. Hysons.—The demand has received a check, and the only settlements reported are in common qualities under Tails 30 a picul. Holders are steady, preferring to wait rather than accept much lower prices.

Settlements reported since 2nd instant:—
Pingsuey ... 15,661 ½-cht. at Tls. 14.00 to 27.00 a picul.
Moyune ... 12,599 " " 18.00 to 38.00 "
Tienkai ... 5,665 " " 18.00 to 42.00 "
Fychow ... 817 " " 15.25 to 19.50 "
Local P'ked 59 " " lines.

Total ... 34,801 ½-chts.

Settlements from opening of the market to date:—

	Settlements.	Stock.
Pingsuey	85,603 ½-chts.	14,663 ½-chts.
Moyune	58,912 " "	" "
Tienkai	38,052 " "	12,564 " "
Fychow	12,715 " "	" "
Local packed	7,085 " "	909 " "

Total ... 202,366 ½-chts. ... 28,136 ½-chts.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Canton and Macao	4,20,151	5,752,099
Shanghai and Hankow	15,550,878	16,519,418
Foochow	11,517,247	8,518,499
	31,688,276	30,790,016

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1896-97	1895-96
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow	22,925,118	27,040,68

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97 lbs.	1895-96 lbs.
Shanghai	10,582,197	22,858,697
Amoy	8,892,588	7,967,866
Foochow	1,131,222	1,608,212
	20,606,007	32,434,775

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1896-97 lbs.	1895-96 lbs.
Yokohama	20,220,210	26,677,067
Kobe	10,440,354	15,901,783
	30,660,573	42,578,850

SILK.

CANTON, 7th October.—Re-reels.—The only business reported is 70 bales No. 1 at \$475 but there is some enquiry which has not so far resulted in anything. Tsattees.—Are unchanged with nothing doing. Filatures.—An active demand has developed for Lyons in the second part of the fortnight and re-reels obtained an advance of \$10/15 per picul. Settlements amount to about 1,300 bales for Europe. From prices paid we quote: \$620 Mia King Lun 11/13, \$610/595 for Kwong Shun Cheong 11/13 and 13/15, \$595 for Chung Sun Hang 9/11, Yee Wo Loong 9/11, Kwong Shun Hang 11/13 (3rd crop), \$570 for Kum Lun Cheong 10/12, and Kwong Wo Hing 13/15, \$575 for How King Lun 13/15, \$560 for Yut Cheong Wo 10/12, \$530 for Yut Cheong Wo 14/16, \$510 for Yee Wo Loong 16/20, \$480 for Yee Wo Cheong 18/22. Shortreels.—There has been some demand for America and about 200 bales 14/16 and 14/18 principally old silk have been settled. From prices paid we quote: \$560 for Kwong Shun Hang 14/16 old season, \$525 for Yan Hing Cheong and Man Po Sing 14/16, \$520 for Hip Sam Chey and Sui Lun Cheong 14/16 old silk, \$460 for Loong Kee 14/18, old and common. Reelers are shy of taking contracts in Shortreels this season after the large stocks of old silk held for so many months. Waste.—A good business has been done at hardening prices. Stocks.—Tsattees, 1,000 bales; Filature, 2,000 bales. We append quotations in Canton, with laying done cost in London. Exchange 6 months' sight 2/2 per Dollar:—

Tsattee	No. 1	\$435	=	8/1
	No. 2	\$420	=	7/9 1/2
	No. 3	\$405	=	7/6 1/2
	No. 4	\$390	=	7/3
	No. 4 1/2	\$385	=	7/2
	No. 5	\$380	=	7/1
Filature 1st class 11/13...		\$620 to \$605		
1st "	13/15...	\$620 to \$605		
2nd "	9/11...	\$610 to \$600		
2nd "	10/12...	\$600 to \$590		
2nd "	13/15...	\$575 to \$565		
2nd "	10/12...	\$570 to \$560		
3rd "	11/13...	\$510 to \$490		
3rd "	13/15...	\$510 to \$490		

Long-reels, Suilam		
Re-reels Lacklow No. 1	\$485	
No. 2	\$470	
No. 3	\$455	
No. 4	\$440	
Mahang No. 1	\$	
Punjun Books No. 3 & 4	\$ 73	
Punjun Waste	\$ 63	
Steam Waste Extra	\$ 75	
Market Extra	\$ 68	
No. 1	\$ 52	
Gum Waste No. 2	\$ 45	
Brown Knubs	\$ 27	
Pierced Cocoons	\$ 64	
Settlements for the fortnight:—		

	1896-97.	1895-96.
For Europe ... 1,600 bales		800 bales
For America .. 200 "		500 "
For Bombay .. 215 "		175 "
[& 55 piculs.		[& 50 piculs.

SHANGHAI, 16th October.—(From Mr. A. E. Burkill's circular).—London telegrams quote a steady market, Gold Kilins 8/6 and Blue Elephants 10/4. Raw Silk.—The market has been much quieter during the past week and the aggregate settlements are only moderate. The American market failed entirely to respond to the firm offers made last week, and Continental markets are also indifferent. Arrivals are moderate and prices firm. Tsattees.—700/800 bales have been settled on a basis of Tls. 352 1/2 for Gold Kilins, and at this price the market closes firm. Hangchows.—About 160 bales are reported settled at a further slight advance. Taysams.—About 150 bales Kahings and Skeins have been bought at full prices. Yellow Silks

are still wanted. 250 bales are going forward this mail. Arrivals are small and very full prices have been secured by sellers. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns 8th to 14th current, 1,481 bales White, 388 piculs Yellow, and 106 piculs Raw Silks. Filatures and Re-reels.—About 100 bales Hand Filatures have been settled and 30 bales Steam Filatures are reported to have been bought at Tls. 625 for first choice 9/11 and 11/13 deniers. Croisée Hand Filatures are neglected. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is as follows:—To London 2 bales, Continent 777 bales, and to America 244 bales. Wild Silks.—I hear of no fresh purchases; arrivals (which are small) are going to fill contracts. Waste Silk.—Settlements include Honan 2 at Tls. 18 1/2. Pierced Cocoons Woozie at Tls. 58, and Yuhong at Tls. 63. Pongees.—3,000 pieces Shantungs have changed hands at Tls. 2.55 to Tls. 3.45 for 19 yds. by 19 in. and various weights, and at Tls. 1.80 to 2 for 18 yds. by 17 in.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1896-97 bales.	1895-96 bales.
Canton	12,153	8,118
Shanghai	16,821	34,659
Yokohama	3,172	10,853
	32,145	53,630

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1896-97 bales.	1895-96 bales.
Canton	716	5,508
Shanghai	498	4,372
Yokohama	2,205	11,739
	3,419	21,619

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 21st October.—The market is slightly weaker. Quotations for Formosa are \$49.00 to \$49.50. During the week sales have been 150 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 21st October.—Prices are again declining and the market is weak. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.22 to 7.23	per picul.
do. " 2, White...	6.43 to 6.45	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.48 to 4.55	"
do. " 2, Brown...	4.32 to 4.36	"
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.10 to 7.13	"
do. " 2, White...	6.48 to 6.50	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	4.37 to 4.40	"
do. " 2, Brown...	4.22 to 4.25	"
Soochow Sugar Candy	10.80 to 10.85	"
Shekloong "	9.45 to 9.48	"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamship *Elizabeth Rickmers*, Hongkong to Hamburg, 8th October, took:—30 cases Cassia Oil, 40 cases Wood Oil, 50 cases Bristles, 96 bales Canes, 160 bales Rattan Core, 200 bales Galangal, and 279 bales Feathers; for Havre:—4 bales Canes, 9 cases Blackwoodware, 21 cases China-ware, and 685 rolls Matting; for Hamburg, Antwerp, London:—17 bales Canes, and 26 bales Rattan Core; for Marseilles:—5 cases Aniseed Oil; for Bremen:—7 cases Preserves.

The steamship *Nestor*, Hongkong to London, 8th October, took:—4,969 boxes Tea (304 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, 103,593 lbs. Scented Caper), 50 cases Essential Oil, 8 cases Chinaware, 111 cases Shells, 675 cases Ginger, 155 cases Ginger, 250 cases Soy, 1,082 bales Hemp, 31 bales Canes, 20 rolls Matting, and 9 packages Sundries; for London option Manchester:—175 bales Waste Silk; for Liverpool:—2 packages Sundries; for Glasgow:—50 cases Ginger.

The American ship *Charles E. Moody*, Hongkong to New York, 9th October, took:—1 case Bambooware, 45 cases Bamb-o Fans, 52 bales Rattans, 250 cases Satin Fans, 300 cases Cassia, 468 packages Merchandise, 495 cases Blackwoodware, 669 packages Tea, 1,725 packages Fire Crackers, 1,900 cases Palm Leaf Fans, and 23,513 rolls Matting.

The French steamer *Douro*, Hongkong to Suez 14th October, took:—50 cases Cassia; for Marseilles:—30 packages Canes; for Havre:—80 packages Canes and 30 cases Bristles.

The French steamer *Natal*, Hongkong to Continent, 14th October, took:—470 bales Raw Silk, 8 bales Hair, 22 cases Silk Piece Goods, 60 cases Essential Oil, 2 cases Woodware, and 2 cases Lacqueredware; for London:—30 cases Essential Oil.

The German steamer, *Prins Heinrich*, Hongkong to Europe 14th October, took:—for Colombo, 168 cases Fire Crackers, 4 cases Ginger, 24 cases Merchandise, 20 bags Rice, and 6 cases Earthen Ware; for Aden:—1 cases Merchandise; for Suez:—100 packages Tea; for Genoa:—101 bales Waste Silk, 68 bales Pierced Cocoons, 34 bales Canes, 10 cases Essential Oil, and 1 case Lacquerware and Silks; for Milan:—170 bales Waste Silk; for Lyons:—20 bales Waste Silk; for Antwerp:—144 bales Feathers, 60 bales Rattancore, 24 boxes Ginger, 21 cases Primers, and 8 cases Chinaware; for Antwerp/London:—25 cases Bristles; for Amsterdam:—354 cases Ginger, 75 cases Preserves, 13 cases Chinaware, 10 cases Palm Leaf Fans, and 10 cases Teasticks; for Rotterdam:—500 bales Broken Cassia, and 400 cases Ginger; for Rotterdam option Amsterd. m. option Hamburg:—30 cases Ginger; for Bremen:—331 rolls Matting, 75 cases Ginger, 16 cases Merchandise, 8 cases Cigars, 8 cases China Ink, 1 case Blackwoodware; for Bremen/Hamburg:—5 boxes paper, 4 cases Private Effects, 2 cases Ginger, 1 case Ink; for Hamburg:—110 packages Crackers, 60 boxes Gallnuts, 57 bales Feathers, 56 cases Essential Oil, 25 boxes China Paper, and 4 cases Merchandise.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 21st October.—Bengal.—There has been an advance in prices, and rates now stand at \$73 1/2 for New Patna, \$750 for Old Patna, and \$752 1/2 for New Benares, the market closing quiet. Malwa.—New descriptions are out of favour, very Old being in good demand. The following are current quotations.

New (this yr's) 730 with all'ance of 1/4 to 3/4 cts.	
.. (last yr's) \$750	0 to 2 "
Old (2/3 yrs.) \$770	1/4 to 2 "
Old (4/5 yrs.) \$790	0 to 1 1/4 "
Older \$810	0 to 1 1/4 "

Persian.—The market has ruled quiet, prices having scarcely undergone any change. Paper-wrapped is quoted at the close at \$55 1/2 to \$640 and Oily at \$540 to \$580 according to quality.

To-day's stocks are given as under:—

New Patna	1900 chests.
Old Patna	33 "
New Benares	277 "
Old Benares	13 "
Malwa	527 "
Persian	477 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1896. "	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Oct. 14	732 1/2	750	752 1/2	—	730/750	770/810
Oct. 15	736 1/2	750	755	—	730/750	770/810
Oct. 16	736 1/2	750	755	—	730/750	770/810
Oct. 17	736 1/2	750	755	—	730/750	770/810
Oct. 18	735	750	752 1/2	—	730/750	770/810
Oct. 19	732 1/2	750	752 1/2	—	730/750	770/810
Oct. 20	732 1/2	750	750	—	730/750	770/810
Oct. 21	733 1/2	750	752 1/2	—	730/750	770/810

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 21st October.—Sales were effected during the fortnight at advancing rates, the market closing very firm with absolutely no stocks.

Bombay	\$15.00 to 18.00 p. pl.
Kurrachee	15.00 to 18.00 "
Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca	17.00 to 19.00 "
Shanghai and Japanese	19.00 to 21.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo	19.00 to 21.00 "
Madras	16.00 to 19.00 "
Sales: 400 bales Bengal, Rangoon, and Dacca.	

RICE.

HONGKONG, 21st October.—The market is brisk and prices are advancing. Closing quotations are:—

	per picul.
Saigon, Ordinary	\$2.40 to 2.49
.. Round, good quality	2.58 to 2.61
.. Long	2.75 to 2.78
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2	2.52 to 2.57
.. Garden, " No. 1	2.80 to 2.83
.. White	3.27 to 3.30
.. Fine Cargo	2.40 to 2.43

COALS.

Hongkong, 21st October.—Small sales of Australian and of about 10,000 tons Japanese reported. Quotations are:—
 Cardiff \$15.00 to 16.00 ex godown, nom.
 Australian ... 6.50 to 6.75 ex ship, nominal.
 Milke Lump... 5.60 to 5.75 ex ship, nominal.
 Milke Small... 4.65 to — ex ship, do
 Moji Lump ... 4.25 to 5.75 ex ship, nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

Hongkong, 21st October.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PRICE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn.—20 bales No. 6 at \$66, 50 bales No. 8 at \$73, 1,315 bales No. 10 at \$68 to \$79.50, 330 bales No. 12 at \$78 to \$84, 200 bales No. 16 at \$83 to \$88.50, 1,101 bales No. 20 at \$92.50 to \$99. **Grey Shirtings.**—600 pieces 8½ lbs. Red Cock at \$2.00. **White Shirtings.**—250 pieces Blue Dragon at \$5.05, 450 pieces Blue Lion at \$5.75, 500 pieces Man and Lion at \$4.40, 1,500 pieces 2 Fish No. 4,000 at \$3.37½, 150 pieces Gold Tiger at \$3.90, 250 pieces M. O. at \$5.95. **T-Cloths.**—900 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican Red Moon at \$2.85, 600 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican Gold Dragon at \$2.65, 600 pieces 8 lbs. Mexican Double Feeling at \$2.85. **Turkey Reds.**—650 pieces 3 lbs. Mandarin at \$1.62½, 450 pieces 5 lbs. Clock at \$3.15, 550 pieces 4½ lbs. Clock at \$2.77½, 400 pieces 5 lbs. Mandarin at \$3.20. **Long Ells.**—125 pieces 8 lbs. Scarlet at \$6.60.

METALS:—Iron.—240 piculs wire nails at \$5.25. **Yellow Metals.**—30 cases New Brand 10/14 oz. at \$27. **Tin.**—20 slabs Siam at \$32.90. **Quicksilver.**—300 flasks at \$109.

COTTON YARN.

	per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20	\$71.00 to \$89.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24	100.00 to 105.00
„ 22 to 24	103.00 to 108.00
„ 28 to 32	114.00 to 119.00
„ 38 to 42	118.00 to 126.00

COTTON PRICE GOODS.

	per piece
Grey Shirtings—6½ lbs.	1.40 to 1.55
7½ lbs.	1.75 to 1.95
8½ lbs.	2.00 to 3.00
9 to 10 lbs.	3.20 to 4.00
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.15 to 2.35
58 to 60 „	2.50 to 3.10
64 to 66 „	3.00 to 3.50
Fine „	3.90 to 6.90
Book-folds „	3.20 to 5.40
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.60 to 1.25
T-Cloths—6½ lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y.	1.40 to 1.55
7½ lbs. (32 „) „	1.80 to 2.95
8½ lbs. (32 „) Mexs.	1.60 to 1.75
7½ lbs. (32 „) „	2.15 to 2.40
8 to 8½ lbs. (36 in.)	2.35 to 3.05
Drills, English—14 yds. 14½ to 14 lbs.	3.26 to 4.30

FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5½ lbs.	1.20 to 3.50
Brocades—Dyed	3.75 to 4.50
Damasks	0.12 to 0.15
Chintzes—Assorted	0.07 to 0.10
Velvets—Black, 22 in.	0.21 to 0.28
Velvetees—18 in.	0.16 to 0.20

—Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.40 to 0.85

WOOLLENS

	per yard
Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.	0.55 to 0.95
German „	1.00 to 1.15
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.	1.25 to 3.50

	per piece
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.50 to 8.00
Assorted	6.60 to 8.10
Camlets—Assorted	13.00 to 27.00
Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, Assorted	10.00 to 16.00
Orleans—Plain	3.00 to 3.60
Blankets—3 to 12 lbs.	4.80 to 8.40

METALS

	per picul
Iron—Nail Rod	3.35 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar	3.35 to —
Swedish Bar	— to —
Small Round Rod	— to —
Hoop	— to —
Old Wire Rope	— to —
Lead, Australian	7.20 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz 14/23 oz.	29.00 to —
Vivian's, 16/32 oz.	27.00 to —
Elliot's, 16/28 oz.	24.50 to —

	per box.
Tin-Plates	5.10 to —

	per cwt. case
Steel	4.40 to —

SUNDRIES

	per picul
Quicksilver	109.00 to —
Window Glass	3.70 to —
Kerosene Oil	2.10 to —

SHANGHAI, 15th October.—(From Messrs. Noßl Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade report.)—The closing week has been almost featureless as far as import business is concerned and with the trifling sales that have been reported it is difficult to write any report. As far as we can learn the importers of English makes have had what may be termed a black week, some not having even signed a delivery order, but in this respect the importers of American goods have little to complain of as clearances have been made on a liberal scale. The market for Fancy and Printed Goods is beginning to feel the effect of the liberal indents entered in the closing months of last Spring, and it would appear that the dealers are now beginning to realize that they have ordered more goods than they can conveniently work into consumption. The news from the Outports is not very encouraging. Money is coming very slowly into Hongkong from the neighbouring country and dealers are not inclined to commit themselves much further to the power of native banking authorities. Stocks are not excessive, and it is said that sufficient supplies can easily be sent hence to carry dealers over the winter. From this it may be gathered that large stocks will have to be carried over here when the season closes. Newchwang continues to take liberal supplies of American makes and some English Drills, while Chefoo and Ningpo continue to take certain classes of goods in their usual quiet way. Hankow and Sze-huen markets are at present suffering from floods and financial difficulties, so much cannot be expected of them. Locally business is not good, holders of goods finding much difficulty in getting clearances.

Metals.—(From Messrs. Alex. Biefield & Co.'s report.)—15th October:—There is still very little business to report, except some few sales at auction as noted below. Even at auction competition is wanting in spirit. Indent business is also dull. 100 tons Steel Plate Cutting at Tls. 1.36 to Tls. 1.76; 100 tons Scrap Iron at Tls. 1.50 per picul; 75 tons Telegraph Wire at Tls. 1.10 to Tls. 1.35; 150 piculs Enamelled Plate at Tls. 0.70; 500 piculs ditto at Tls. 2.00; 160 piculs Old Wire at Tls. 1.32½ to Tls. 1.47½; 475 piculs Old Chains at Tls. 1.50 to Tls. 1.55; 250 piculs Cobble at Tls. 1.62½; 270 piculs Bale Hoops at Tls. 1.30; 265 piculs Short Hoops at Tls. 1.82½ to Tls. 1.90

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG October 21st.—Business generally during the week has been quiet with a tendency to declining rates and I have nothing of any importance to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have continued quiet and neglected with a few very small cash sales at 190 and 189 per cent. prem.; on time I have heard of no business. The latest London quotation is £42. Market closes weak with sellers at 189 and probably at 188 per cent. prem. Nationals have changed hands at \$25½ and \$26, closing steady at the latter rate.

MARINE INSURANCES.—China Traders have found small buyers at \$76, Unions at \$235, Cantons at \$190 cum div., and Yangtzes and North Chinas at quotations. Straits have ruled quiet with small sales and sellers at \$27½.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs have found small buyers at \$341½, but sellers at that rate rule the market and at time of closing shares are obtainable at \$340. Chinas have been enquired for and have changed hands in small lots at \$97; more shares could be placed at the rate.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have ruled steady at \$33½ to \$33¾, with sales at both rates for cash and at \$34½ for January; at time of writing market is steady at \$33½ to \$33¾. Indo-Chinas have continued dull and beyond a few sales at \$43 and \$44 cash, and at \$44½ for 28th February, I have nothing to report. Douglases have also ruled very quiet with only small sales, although shares have been on offer at \$55. China and Manilas have continued on offer at \$70 and small sales have been effected at that rate. A lot of China Mutuals ordinary £5 paid up shares was placed at £2, but as this was a forced sale it cannot be taken as a ruling rate.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars again recovered in the early part of the week to \$140, after

small sales at \$139. At time of writing the market shows signs of weakening with shares offering pretty freely at \$138½ and at equivalent rates on time. An offer of half a point lower would in all probability find sellers. Luzons after further small sales at \$56 rose to \$58 after sales at \$57, \$57½, and reported ones at \$59; market closes weaker with sellers at \$56.

MINING.—Punjoms have changed hands in fair quantities at \$11.75 and \$12 cash, also at \$12.25 to \$12.50 for December and \$12.60 for January. A firmer feeling seems to have prevailed in the market, which closes from steady to strong at \$11.75. New Balmorals have changed hands at \$1.60. Olivers continue out of the market and I have heard of no sales. Jelebus have changed hands at quotation in small unimportant lots. Raubs have continued very firm with buyers and no sellers at \$6.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have continued dull and more or less neglected, with only small sales at 220, 219, and 218 per cent. premium cash and at equivalent time rates. At time of writing market is steady at 218. Kowloon Wharves have found further buyers at \$58½ and close steady at that rate. Wanchais continue quiet at quotation with small sales and buyers.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—All stocks under this heading have ruled quiet, with only small sales at quotations, and close steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Tramways have improved to \$98 with buyers and no sellers, Icos to \$108 with sales, and Ropes to \$130. Green Islands have changed hands at \$17½ and Ewos are enquired for at Tls. 82. Fenwicks have found small buyers at \$29½.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		[\$361.25, s. & sel. prem.]
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	189 1/2
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary...	£1 10s.	nominal
Do. deferred...	£1	£2, buyers
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$26, buyers
Founders Shares...	£1	\$100
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ...	15s.	nominal
Brown & Co., H. G. ...	\$50	(in liquidation).
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$6
Carmichael & Co.	\$20	\$8
China Sugar ..	\$100	\$138½, sellers
Dakin, Cruick's & Co.	\$5	\$1, buyers
Dairy Farm Co.	\$5	\$5, nominal
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ...	\$25	\$29½, sales & sellers
Green Island Cement...	\$10	\$17½, sales
H. & China Bakery ...	\$50	\$30
Hongkong & C. Gas ...	£10	\$110, buyers
Hongkong Electric ...	\$8	\$6.75
H. H. L. Tramways ...	\$100	\$98, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$28½, sales
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$108, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G. ...	\$50	\$58½, sales & sellers
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$130, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	218 p. ct. prem.==
Insurances—		[\$397.50, sales
Canton	\$50	\$184, ex div. sales
China Fire	\$20	\$97, sales & buyers
China Traders'	\$25	\$76, sellers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$340, sellers
North-China	£25	Tls. 192½, sellers
Straits	\$20	\$27½, buyers
Union	\$25	\$235, sales
Yangtze	\$60	\$152½, sellers
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment.	\$50	\$76, sales & sellers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$9, sales & sellers
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$18½
West Point Building	\$40	\$19, sales & sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$56, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fcs. 500	72½
Jelebu ..	\$5	\$2.75, sellers
New Balmoral	\$3	\$1.60, sellers
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	\$5	\$7, sellers
Do. B. ...	\$2½	\$3.50, sellers
Punjom	\$4	\$12, sales & sellers
Do. Preference...	\$1	\$3.00, sal. & buyers
Raubs	13s. 10d.	\$6, buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila ...	\$50	\$70, sales
China Mutual Ord...	£5	£2.10, sellers
Do. Preference...	£10	£7, sellers
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$55, sales
H., Canton and M...	\$15	\$33½, sal. & sellers
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	\$44, sales
Wanchai Wareh'ee Co.	\$37½	\$45½, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$12.75, sellers

J. Y. V. VERNON, Broker.

SHANGHAI, 16th October.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s report.)—A fair business has been done in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares, and we note an improvement in Indo-China S. N. shares, China Sugars, and Hongkong Land Investment shares. Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—Cash shares have been placed to Hongkong at 191 per cent. premium, and local buyers took shares at 191 for cash, 2 1/4 for the 28th February, and 205 per cent. premium for the 31st March. The price in London has declined to 212, which makes shares rather easier. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. shares went down to Tls. 28, at which sales were made locally and at \$39 to Hongkong. At these prices there was a strong demand, and shares were purchased at Tls. 28 1/2 for the 31st current, Tls. 30 1/2 for 31st December, and Tls. 31 for 31st January. Business is reported to-day at Tls. 31 for 31st December, and Tls. 31 for cash. Docks.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. have been sold at Tls. 170 for cash, and Tls. 180 for the 31st March next. Cash shares are wanted at Tls. 170. Shares in the Shanghai Dock Co., with Tls. 25 paid up, were sold, and are offering at Tls. 26. Marine Insurance.—China Traders' Insurance Co.—Shares are offering at \$76 ex dividend. North China Insurance shares were sold at Tls. 193, Tls. 195, and Tls. 190. There are buyers at the closing price. Yangtze Insurance shares were placed at \$152 1/2, at which shares are obtainable. Canton Insurance Office, Ltd. Shares were sold at \$190. Fire Insurance.—Chinas were sold here at \$96. Wharfs.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares have been sold, and are offering at Tls. 122 1/2. Mining.—Sheridan Con. M. shares have changed hands at Tls. 3.75 and Tls. 3.85, and are wanted. Tugs and Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Tug Boats shares have been placed at Tls. 225, and Shanghai Cargo Boat shares at Tls. 205. Sugars.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares changed hands at Tls. 42 and Tls. 42 1/2. China Sugar Refining Co.—Business has been done in this stock at \$138 1/2 and \$139 for cash, \$140 for the 31st current, \$142/143 for the 31st December, and from Hongkong at \$139 cash and \$146 for 31st March. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares have changed hands at Tls. 82, and Hongkong Land Investment shares were purchased from Hongkong at \$76. Industrial.—Business has been done in Major Brothers shares at Tls. 30, Ewo Cotton shares at Tls. 84, International Cotton shares at Tls. 95, Soy Chee Cotton shares at Tls. 508 and Shanghai Ice shares at Tls. 150. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco shares were placed at Tls. 112 1/2 cash, and Tls. 115 for delivery on the 31st December, and Shanghai-Langkai Tobacco shares at Tls. 500 cash, Tls. 525 for the 31st October, and Tls. 525 for the 31st December, cum the new issue at par. Loans.—Chinese Imperial Government Loan Bonds of 1896 were sold at Tls. 275, and Shanghai Land Investment Company's 6 per cent. Debentures at Tls. 106, plus the accrued interest in both cases. Quotations are:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—\$363.75.
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$650.
National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—\$115.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, pref. shares.—Nominal.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, ordinary shares.—Nominal.
Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, deferred shares.—22.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 31.
China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. pref. shares.—28.5.0.
China-Mutual Steam Nav. Co. ord. shares.—23 ls. 6d.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$33.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$36.
Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Tls. Nominal.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 189.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 170.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$375.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$76.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 190.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$250.
Yangtze Insco. Assn., Ltd.—\$152 1/2.
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$190.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$27 1/2.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$335.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$96.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 122 1/2.
Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 55.
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$39.
Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 3.85.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$11.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares.—\$3.60.
Jebeu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3.

Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$5 1/2.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 2225.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 100.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 205.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 180.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 42 1/2.
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$14.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$55 1/2.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. (fully paid).—Tls. 82.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. (Tls. 30 paid).—Tls. 58.
Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$76 1/2.
Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.—\$13.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$9.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 40.
Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 84.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 95.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.—Tls. 95.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 508.
Shanghai Ice Company.—Tls. 150.
Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 210.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 251.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 112 1/2.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 500.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 68.
J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$45.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$37.
A. S. Watson Co., Limited.—\$13.
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$8.
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, 21st October.
EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/1 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.66
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.71
ON GERMANY.—	
On demand	2.15
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	52 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	175 1/2
Bank, on demand	176
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	175 1/2
Bank, on demand	176
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank, at sight	72 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	73 1/2
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	par.
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	15 1/2 % pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	par.
SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate	9.28
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	48.00

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 21st October.—Since our last report there has been no material improvement in freights, the number of settlements effected having been small and rates generally continuing very poor. From southern rice ports there is hardly any business doing, Saigon charterers having very little enquiry for tonnage in any direction while at Bangkok several steamers of the regular lines are unable to find employment. From Newchwang to Canton a few fixtures are reported at 16 cents for next month's loading and at this figure further tonnage could be obtained. In Japan coal freights there has been very little doing as, although there are some enquiries, owners do not care for the low rates ruling at present. From Moji to Singapore, at the slightly advanced rate of \$1.85, one fixture is reported and further tonnage might be placed at this rate. To Hongkong \$1 per ton is offered and a suitable steamer might possibly obtain a trifle more. In sail freights nothing fresh has been reported during the past fortnight, either for New York or San Francisco. The British barque *Glen Culath*, 466 tons, lately on fire in this harbour, has been sold at auction realising, with all gear, &c., some \$7,000. There are four vessels disengaged in port, registering 5,359 tons. The following are the settlements:—
Clan Macfarlane—British ship, 1,446 tons, Hongkong to San Francisco, private terms.

Britannic—Norwegian steamer, 1,507 tons, Moji to Singapore, \$1.35 per ton.
Sulberg—Norwegian steamer, Newchwang to Canton, 16 cents per picul.
Suato—German steamer, 721 tons, Newchwang to Canton, \$2,900.
Kwongang—British steamer, 989 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 16 cents per picul.
Taksang—British steamer, 977 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 16 cents per picul.
Holstein—German steamer, 1,193 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 6 cents per picul.
Brunhilde—German steamer, 977 tons, Saigon to Singapore, 10 cents per picul.
Chusan—German steamer, 719 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, private terms.
Ingraban—German steamer, 894 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, \$2,300.
Progress—German steamer, 798 tons, Iloilo to Yokohama, option Hongkong, private terms.
Dante—German steamer, 1,302 tons, Iloilo to Hongkong, \$2,900.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Ceylon* (str.), *Menelaus* (str.), *Keemun* (str.), *Manila* (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Casablanca*, *Doric* (str.), *City of Peking* (str.), *Clan Macfarlane*.
For MARSEILLES.—*Caledonien* (str.).
For BREMEN.—*Preussen* (str.).
For VICTORIA.—*Braemar* (str.).
For NEW YORK.—*Saint Mark*, *William H. Smith*, *Argyll* (str.), *S. D. Carleton*.
For VANCOUVER.—*Empress of China* (str.).
For BALTIMORE.—*El Capitan*.
For AUSTRALIA.—*Changsha* (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

October—
ARRIVALS.
14, Chingping, Chinese str., from Canton.
14, Fushun, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
14, P. C. Kiao, British str., from Bangkok.
14, Fooksang, British str., from Canton.
14, Hailoong, British str., from Foochow.
14, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
14, Thales, British str., from Taiwanfoo.
14, Pique, British gunboat, from Tamsui.
14, Shaftesbury, British str., from Moji.
14, Saratov, Russian str., from Nagasaki.
14, Brindisi, British str., from Bombay.
14, Dardanus, British str., from Amoy.
14, Antenor, British str., from Liverpool.
14, Machew, British str., from Bangkok.
15, Yamashiro Maru, Jap. str., from N'saki.
15, Hoihow, British str., from Canton.
15, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
15, Sendai Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.
15, Malacca, British str., from Kobe.
15, Sulberg, German str., from Newchwang.
15, Toonan, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
16, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
16, Namoa, British str., from Swatow.
16, Chingtu, British str., from Sydney.
16, Java, British str., from Yokohama.
16, Propontis, British str., from Singapore.
16, Taicheong, German str., from Swatow.
16, Japan, British str., from London.
16, Khedive, British str., from London.
17, Kong Beng, British str., from Bangkok.
17, Lyeemoon, German str., from Canton.
17, Taisang, British str., from Shanghai.
17, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
17, Daphne, German str., from Singapore.
17, Ask, Danish str., from Pakhoi.
17, Osmanly, British str., from New York.
17, Chefoo, British str., from Wuhu.
17, China, German str., from Saigon.
17, Memnon, British str., from Sandakan.
17, Taksang, British str., from Chinkiang.
17, Triumph, German str., from Pakhoi.
18, Australian, British str., from Kobe.
18, Haimun, British str., from Tamsui.
18, Kaisow, British str., from Amoy.
18, Keongwai, British str., from Saigon.
18, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
18, Rio, German str., from Penang.
18, Skarpsno, Norw. str., from Canton.
18, Sulberg, German str., from Canton.
18, Ulysses, British str., from Liverpool.
18, West York, British bark, from Taku.
19, Erato, German str., from Yokohama.
19, City of Peking, Amr. str., from S. Francisco.
19, Ghazee, British str., from Mororan.
19, Oslo, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
19, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
19, Hermes, Norw. str., from Moji.

19, Daphne, British sloop, from Chemulpo.
 19, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.
 19, Nanshan, British str., from Canton.
 19, Suisang, British str., from Calcutta.
 19, Pekin, British str., from Shanghai.
 19, Dorothea Rickmers, Ger. str., from Moji.
 19, Telena, British str., from Kobe.
 20, Toonan, Chinese str., from Canton.
 20, Ancona, British str., from Yokohama.
 20, Cassius, German str., from Moji.
 20, Nanyang, German str., from Wuhu.
 20, Jacob Christensen, Norwegian str., from Samarang.
 20, Preussen, German str., from Bremen.
 20, Krim, Norwegian str., from Shanghai.
 20, Sabine Rickmers, Ger. str., from Swatow.
 21, Loongmoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 21, Bygdo, Norw. str., from Newchwang.
 21, Haitan, British str., from Coast Ports.
 21, Glaucus, British str., from Shanghai.
 21, Taisang, British str., from Canton.
 21, Chwnshan, British str., from Swatow.
 21, Wingsang, British str., from Shanghai.

OCTOBER—DEPARTURES.

14, Douro, French str., for Saigon.
 14, Fushun, Chinese str., for Canton.
 14, Mathilde, German str., for Hoihow.
 14, Meefoo, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 14, Miike Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 14, Mongkut, British str., for Bangkok.
 14, Nanshan, British str., for Canton.
 14, Natal, French str., for Europe.
 14, Progress, German str., for Iloilo.
 14, Prinz Heinrich, German str., for Europe.
 14, Shantung, British str., for Singapore.
 14, Vindobona, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
 15, Skarpano, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 15, Deuteros, German str., for Saigon.
 15, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., for K'notzu.
 15, Chingping, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
 15, Dardanus, British str., for Singapore.
 15, Fooksang, British str., for Swatow.
 15, Ingraban, German str., for Iloilo.
 15, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 16, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 16, Hoihow, British str., for Swatow.
 16, Miike Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 16, Swatow, German str., for Vladivostock.
 16, Ceres, German str., for Yokohama.
 16, Sulberg, German str., for Canton.
 16, Altmore, British str., for Kobe.
 17, Antenor, British str., for Amoy.
 17, Sungkiang, British str., for Amoy.
 17, Casablanca, British bark, for S. Francisco.
 17, W. H. Conner, Amr. ship, for New York.
 17, Siam, German ship, for San Francisco.
 17, Redpole, British g.-bt., for Shanghai.
 17, Toonan, Chinese str., for Canton.
 17, Catherine Apar, Brit. str., for Calcutta.
 17, Congo, Spanish bark, for Manila.
 17, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 17, Hanoi, French str., for Hoihow.
 17, Java, British str., for London.
 17, Khedive, British str., for Shanghai.
 17, Malacca, British str., for Sydney, &c.
 17, Yamashiro Maru, Jap. str., for Thursday Island.

18, Aaloun, British str., for Colombo.
 18, Brunhilde, German str., for Saigon.
 18, Japan, British str., for Shanghai.
 18, Namoa, British str., for Swatow.
 18, Olympia, British str., for Tacoma.
 18, Phra Chom Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
 18, Sabine Rickmers, Ger. str., for Swatow.
 18, Taisang, British str., for Canton.
 18, Alger, French cruiser, for Saigon.
 19, Chefoo, British str., for Canton.
 19, Kaisow, British str., for London.
 19, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 19, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 19, White Cloud, British str., for Macao.
 19, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.
 20, Clam, British str., for Manila.
 20, Taksang, British str., for Canton.
 20, Humber, H.B.M. storeship, for Shanghai.
 20, Holstein, German str., for Saigon.
 20, Hermes, Norwegian str., for Singapore.
 20, Taicheong, German str., for Swatow.
 20, Rattler, British g.-bt., for Nagasaki.
 20, Lyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 20, Rio, German str., for Swatow.
 20, Ulysses, British str., for Shanghai.
 21, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 21, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Ask, Danish str., for Hoihow.
 21, Nanyang, German str., for Canton.
 21, Brindisi, British str., for London.

21, Britannio, Norw. str., for Nagasaki.
 21, Bygdo, German str., for Canton.
 21, Chwnshan, British str., for Straits.
 21, Glaucus, British str., for London.
 21, Telena, British str., for Bangkok.
 21, Toonan, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Melbourne*, str., from Colombo for Hongkong. His Excellency the Governor of Macao and Mrs. Horta e Costa, and Mr. L. Baretto. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Awdry, Mrs. Groner, Messrs. H. Wilmot Uloth, L. Bernstein, J. Wiseman, O. Oppenheim and Ip Yoi Shan and L'Abbe Lemonnier.

Per *Natal*, str., from Hongkong from Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Capt. Talbot, Messrs. A. R. Marty, Lang, and Vachier, Misses Marckawo and Hirase, Messrs. Maivon, M. Bain, C. E. Trueman, Mr. and Mrs. Yun Wie Ku. From Yokohama.—Mr. Herbert Rennie, Mrs. H. Rennie, Messrs. J. Cuers de Cogolin, Chang Ming-hai, Harvey R. Pirie, William Dunsmore, and A. Pelkeskamps. From Kobe.—Messrs. J. Maganock and infant, Flood, Williams, J. A. Michael, and P. Hubbell. For Saigon from Shanghai.—Mr. Luong Phnoe Khaut. From Kobe.—Mrs. L. Takohashi. For Singapore from Shanghai.—Messrs. L. Spieler and Loss. From Yokohama.—Mr. E. D. Pereira. For Marseilles from Shanghai.—Mr. Antoine, Miss B. Laplanche, Messrs. J. Thomson, and A. Delloye. From Yokohama.—Messrs. Felix Fabian, Le Gage, Balderigi, Brunicardi, L. Latour, M. Bernard, and R. Gray. From Kobe.—Mr. and Mrs. Steurmann, Mr. S. B. Wilson.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, str., from Shanghai.—Baron v. Reitzenstein, Mr. Haberk, Dr. Pschorr, Dr. Meister, Miss Lowler, Mr. Marschall, Mrs. Brewitt, and Miss Barker.

Per *Chingtu*, str., from Sydney &c.—Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Newcombe and 2 children, Mrs. Frischling, Mrs. Le Britton and 3 Children, Capt. Dawson and Close, Rev. H. Smith, Messrs. Payne, Trudinger, Powell, Bruce, Biggs, Guardiola, and Guerin, and Mr. and Mrs. Sun Hoon.

Per *Japan*, str., from London for Hongkong.—Lieuts. Hon. Harding, C. V. Bellairs, and H. H. Smythe, Sub-Lieut. Richards, Midshipmen Stancomb and C. N. Davey, Naval Cadets Shipway, C. A. Scott, W. Keppel, R. Bates, M. Goldsmith, G. Collings, and W. Dickson. For Shanghai.—Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. A. Nivan, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce Kup, Misses Keswick, McMurdie, Macintyre, and Gillespie. From Port Said for Hongkong.—Lieut. Bonham Carter.

Per *Khedive*, str., from Hongkong from London.—Mrs. Oliver, Lieut. and Mrs. St. John. From Port Said.—Misses A. Lambert and T. Cowan. From Bombay.—Messrs. Chun Hi, Le Chun Shea, Bhacajee, Ray Moh, Shanpelly, H. Hopel Allen. From Singapore.—Messrs. Phillips, Chong Tye Ting, Haffell, Steft, and Pell. For Shanghai from London.—Messrs. W. Cowan, Burdekin, H. E. Keylock, Misses A. and L. Smith, Ferriman, Wood, Norris, Carsley, Herman, Oakshott, Stevens, Fosberg, Petterson, Neff, Mr. Rossen, Misses Vaughan, Oudney, and Hall. From Brindisi.—Mr. Maitland. From Penang.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay. For Kobe from Brindisi.—Messrs. T. Adache and S. Nemumra. For Yokohama from London.—Mr. Allcock. From Brindisi.—Misses Burnstingl (2). From Colombo.—The Hon. Mr. Price.

Per *City of Peking*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Newton, Rev. and Mrs. J. C. Kelly, Capt. Clarke, Mrs. Chas. Seymour, Mrs. MacHaffie and child, and Mrs. Thornton.

Per *Pekin*, str., from Shanghai for Hongkong.—Messrs. Walter Judd, H. M. Gracey, J. W. Adams, James, Mr. and Mrs. Bauman, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Blaque. For London.—Messrs. A. E. Dowler, T. S. Yen, P. C. Chyo, Mr. and Mrs. Curnow and child, Miss Lane, and Miss Selby. For Bombay.—Mr. E. Shellim.

Per *Ancona*, steamer, from Yokohama for Hongkong.—Col. and Mrs. Faithfull, Surg. Major James, Messrs. J. Stubbs, K. Tan Poo, J. Goosmann, J. Sone, Y. Yasukawa, B. Barton Wright, and Jue Kong.

Per *Preussen*, str., from Bremen, &c.—Miss F. Bock, Miss S. Habekort, Mr. Hummelke (3), Mr. Hansen, Mrs. Holmes (3), Mrs. Brodie (3),

Mrs. Kierulf, Mr. Simpson (2), Mr. Matson (2), Messrs. Halbritter and Wilks, Mrs. Milroy, Mr. Anderson, Mrs. Munsie (2), Mrs. Gillison (3), Mr. and Mrs. Furlonge (5), Mrs. Valentine (4), Miss E. Burton, Messrs. McCurrah and O. Boaz, Baroness v. Reitzenstein (2), Messrs. Hildebrandt and P. Plesky, Mrs. C. Kram, Messrs. Gröt, Wolf, and Beck, Mr. and Mrs. Bjournsen (2), Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. A. Kuhn (2), Mrs. J. Komor (2), Mr. A. Komor (4), Miss H. Germiquet, Mr. Müller, Mr. A. Klink (2), Mr. Trautmann, Mr. Underwood, Mr. J. Block (2), Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clark (2), Mrs. G. Henning, and Mr. Fr. Plutzkoster.

DEPARTED.

Per *Verona*, str., from Hongkong for Nagasaki.—Mr. Ungerer. For Kobe.—Captain A. Tillet. For Yokohama.—Mr. W. S. Curtis, Miss Curtis, Messrs. R. W. Almond and J. Johnstone. From London for Yokohama.—General Flagg and Mr. K. Tanabé.

Per *Melbourne*, str., for Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Poate and child, Messrs. T. F. Hough, James McKie, Spencer Deacon, F. X. Savard dos Remedios, A. H. Bottenheim, A. S. Gubbay, Ortrac, Luiz Gonzaga, Lucas. For Yokohama.—Mrs. P. Hoffman.

Per *Natal*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mr. Geo. McBain, Mr. and Mrs. Chen and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Wong and child, and Mr. J. S. Levy. For Colombo.—Mr. Chan A-u. For Bombay.—Mr. Joe Blum. For Marseilles.—Messrs. F. Hurbin, E. Bouchard, and F. Vittorio. From Shanghai for Saigon.—Mr. Leong Phnoe Khaut. For Singapore.—Mr. L. Spieler and Mr. Loss. For Marseilles.—M. Antoine, Miss B. Laplanche, Messrs. J. Thomson and A. Delloye. From Kobe for Saigon.—Mrs. L. Takohashi. For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Steurmann, and Mr. S. B. Wilson. From Yokohama for Singapore.—Mr. E. D. Pereira. For Marseilles.—Messrs. Felix Fabian, Le Gage, Balderigi, Brunicardi, L. Latour, M. Bernard, and A. Gray.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, str., from Shanghai for Genoa.—Mrs. v. Tunzelmann, Mr. and Mrs. Piggote and child, Mr. and Mrs. Graef. For Southampton.—Mr. O. Tart, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wright, Mr. H. J. Warell, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and children. For Bremen.—Messrs. W. Shaake, Muller, and Rosentier. For London.—Dr. and Mrs. McFootun and children. For Singapore.—Messrs. Candiett, W. Thomas, E. Nola, A. Andersen, B. Fredericksen, O. Ottersen, and G. Nielsen. From Foochow for Genoa.—Mr. Greig. From Hongkong for Genoa.—Capt. N. Emke, Messrs. Lin Men Shun, Tsan Tsong Yin, R. Abesser. For Southampton.—Mr. H. C. Bayley, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hntohison and children, Mr. Teng Yung Kum. For Bremen.—Messrs. A. Schulze and Habeck. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Kock Wing Lum.

Per *Catherine Apar*, str., for Calcutta, &c.—Misses Harvey, Manuk, and Scharff, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Messrs. Gregory, Bell, Turnbull, S. E. Ezra, S. Haywood, Lo Shun Choy, and Luk Hon Chee, Mr. and Mrs. Tai Hi Wan.

Per *Malacca*, str., for Sydney from Hongkong.—Capt. J. M. Benson. From Kobe.—Mr. F. W. G. Webb.

Per *Java*, str., from Yokohama for London.—Mr. C. Narraway. From Shanghai for Singapore.—Mr. H. G. F. McNalty. From Hongkong for London.—Mr. M. Murphy, and Mrs. Carrington. For Venice or Marseilles.—Major Hon. E. Noel, Mrs. Noel and child. For Singapore.—Mr. C. J. Demeo.

Per *Khedive*, str., from Hongkong for Shanghai.—Messrs. R. Powell, A. Trudinger, Guardiola, A. Biggs, and J. R. Bruce, Rev. T. Howard Smith, Capt. Close, Mrs. Grafton, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. C. Master and 2 children, Mr. A. M. P. Silva, Messrs. E. F. Maokay, E. L. Collingwood, H. W. Uloth, J. H. Lewis, Mrs. Le Britton and 3 children. For Shanghai from Brindisi.—Mr. Maitland. From London.—Messrs. W. Cowan, Burdekin, and H. E. Keylock, Misses A. Smith, L. Smith, Ferriman, Wood, Norris, Carsley, Herman, Oakshott, Stevens, Fosberg, Petterson, Neff, Vaughan, Oudney, Hall, Rossen, and Allcock, Lieut. St. John, R.N., and Mrs. St. John, R.N.

Per *Japan*, str., from London for Shanghai.—Mrs. McMurray and infant, Mrs. A. L. Nivan, Misses Kekewich (2), McMordie, Gillespie, and Macintyre, Mr. and Mrs. Boyce Kup.